The New-York Times.

VOL. XX.......NO. 5967.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1870.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

# THE WAR.

## Conflicting Statements and Rumors About the Armistice.

### Reported Signing of It by Bismarck and the Paris Government.

### No Official Announcement Made in Tours.

### Further Particulars of the Paris Riot.

### General Aspect of the Military Situation.

## THE ARMISTICE.

### Reports of the Signing of the Agreement by Bismarck and the Provisional Government—Conflicting Statements.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Earl GRANVILLE has received a dispatch announcing the acceptance by Gen. TROCHU, of an armistice on the terms proposed by Count BISMARK. The protocol of the armistice was signed by Gen. Trochu, Jules Favre, Arago, Ferry, Garmier-Pagès, Pelletan, Picard and Simon, on the part of the Provisional Government, and by Count Bismarck and Gen. Von Moltke on the part of the Germans.

TERMS AND PERIODS.

The armistice commences on the 4th of November and ends on the 28th. The decree ordering the elections will be issued tomorrow. The Constituent Assembly is convoked to meet on the 15th inst. The conditions of the armistice concerning the revictualing of Paris were not stated in the dispatch.

OTHER STATEMENTS.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* to-night says all the information received confirms the conclusion of the armistice, and the acceptance of its terms, including the permission that supplies of food shall enter Paris, on certain conditions. *La Situation* says it has a private dispatch to the same effect. Notwithstanding the information confirming the conclusion of the armistice, sinister rumors are afloat to-night contradicting this intelligence, and asserting the failure of M. THIERS to obtain BISMARCK's adhesion.

TOURS, Nov. 4.—The official announcement of the conclusion of the armistice at Paris has been made here.

### Signing of the Armistice Considered Certain—Dissatisfaction in Paris—Thiers' Visit to Versailles.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—It is now certain the armistice has been signed, conditionally, by M. THIERS and Count BISMARCK. The Radicals in Paris were discontented with the terms, and hence the disturbance there; but the Committee of Defense, supported by the property-owners and National Guard, overwhelmed the faction, and will carry out the conditions of the armistice. A special dispatch from Brussels says: During the armistice free ingress to and egress from Paris will be permitted. The opera was reopened yesterday, and concerts have been given. At the Theatre Français MOLIERE's "Misanthrope" was performed without costumes.

THIERS AT VERSAILLES.

A correspondent at Versailles, describing M. THIERS' arrival there, says: "M. THIERS, who is a little, short old man, had on a shabby black over-coat and dirty white hat, with a black band. He went immediately to Count BISMARCK's quarters, and remained in conversation with him three hours."

### Rumored Failure of the Negotiations—Better Feeling Between Prussia and England on the Territorial Question—Seeds of a Future War.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—A rumor of the failure of the negotiations for an armistice at Versailles was in circulation here this afternoon, and had a depressing influence on the markets. The tone of the communications between the British Foreign Office and Count BISMARCK has greatly improved, England having withdrawn her opposition to the cession of French territory to Germany. A strategical writer in the *Times* today shows that by grasping Alsace and Lorraine Prussia perpetuates an international hatred pregnant with future war. He therefore implores her, for the sake of the world's peace, to desist.

## THE PARIS RIOT.

### Official Report—Communists Demanding the Dismissal of the Government—Scenes at the Hotel De Ville—Determination to Fight.

TOURS, Nov. 4.—The following official report of the recent riots at Paris is given to the public here today:

About noon on Monday, the 31st ult., groups of people assembled in the Place de l'Hotel de Ville. They were much agitated by the false rumor that the Government had agreed to an armistice. The crowd so pressed against the doors of the Hotel de Ville that they were forced open and about 200 persons endeavored to enter the hall where the members of the Government hold their sessions, but they were prevented from doing so by the Gardes Mobile, who were on duty in the vicinity. About 1 o'clock large numbers of the National Guard, who were unarmed, crowded into the Place de l'Hotel de Ville, which was already filled to excess with a surging mass of people.

EFFORTS TO QUIET THE TUMULT.

At this time HENRI ROCHEFORT arrived in an open carriage and vainly endeavored to address the people. The latter, however, refused to listen to him, shouting constantly, "Vive la Commune" and "No Armistice." Gen. TROCHU then came forward and addressed the crowd. He reviewed what was being done to render Paris impregnable, and expressed his utmost devotion to the Republic and to the people. He was not listened to. The people shouted continuously and demanded a dismissal of the present Government. A great tumult ensued. AUVERGNE, an aid-de-camp of Gen. TROCHU, was thrown down and his soldiers with great difficulty withdrew him from the hands of the mob. Crowds kept pressing into the Hotel de Ville, FAVRE and ROCHEFORT vainly trying meanwhile to be heard.

CONDUCT OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Detachments of unarmed National Guards, having banners inscribed with the words, "Vive la Republique," "Résistance à la Mort," and "No Armistice," kept crowding the Place de l'Hotel de Ville. Suddenly a pistol-shot was heard, when many of the crowd quickly dispersed, spreading the alarm through the city that the Government had fired on the people. At last the truth began to be understood. It was made known that the person who fired the pistol had been arrested, and the people were calmed.

DISCORD AMONG THE RIOTERS.

The advocates of the Commune, however, had possession of the Hotel de Ville, and they proceeded at once to hold elections. They threw their bulletins from the windows to the people below, but they were all different, which showed there was no accord among the rioters. VICTOR HUGO, FELIX PYATT, LEDRU ROLLIN and DELESCLUSEE were among the persons named as directors.

RELEASE OF THE AUTHORITIES.

At 6 o'clock in the evening GUSTAVE FLOURENS appeared on the scene on horseback, heading a battalion of the National Guard of Belleville. At 8 o'clock it was understood Gen. TROCHU would leave the Hotel de Ville. All along the boulevards and the Place Vendome this created great enthusiasm. There were then unanimous shouts of "Down with Commune." Drums began to beat on all sides, and the National Guard marched upon the Hotel de Ville to establish order. They soon surrounded it, and the rioters threatened to shoot FAVRE, SIMON and PAGES, whom they had in their power. They were warned, however, not to commit such a crime. At this time Gen. TROCHU appeared on horseback at the head of his staff. Amid the most enthusiastic acclamations the rioters at once gave up the members of the Government and received the plaudits of the people. All disorders will hereafter be instantly repressed. Those which have occurred, however, merely prove how determined the Parisians are for defense.

## AFFAIRS AT TOURS.

### A Decree Enrolling Men from Twenty-four to Forty—A Battery of Artillery to be Supplied for Every 100,000 Inhabitants in the Departments—Court-Martial of Francs-Tireur Officers.

TOURS, Nov. 4.—The Government has published a decree declaring that—

MEN FROM TWENTY TO FORTY ENROLLED.

*Whereas*, The country is in danger, and it is the duty of all citizens to save her, a duty that was never more pressing and more sacred than now, it is decreed that all able-bodied men, from twenty to forty, married or widowers with children, shall be mobilized and organized by the Prefects, and placed at the disposition of the Minister of War. The organization must be terminated on the 19th of November. All exemption based upon qualification of support of a family is abolished, even for those who have hitherto received such exemption. The Republic will provide for all families recognized as necessitous by authorities duly appointed for that purpose. The Republic will adopt the children of those who die in her service.

BATTERIES OF ARTILLERY.

It is also decreed that each Department shall, within two months, have as many field batteries ready as it has hundreds of thousands of inhabitants in the Department. The Prefects are intrusted with all the requisite powers to hasten the enforcement of this clause of the decree. The first battery in each Department must be ready within a month.

OTHER DECREES.

A number of minor decrees and orders have also been issued to facilitate and expedite military operations. An official bulletin has been posted up dissolving a body of Francs-Tireurs for bad behavior before the enemy, and ordering their officers before a Court-martial. The report that GAMBETTA had gone to the Army of the Loire is contradicted by the Press.

### Movements of M. Gambetta—Rumors of an Austro-Prussian Alliance Denied—Trochu's Conduct Approved.

TOURS, Nov. 4.—It is reported that M. GAMBETTA has gone to the Army of the Loire. Gen. GARIBALDI is receiving a large number of Italian volunteers. It is reported that the Austrian representative at Tours denies positively the rumors circulated by the Prussian journals of a political alliance between Prussia and Austria.

VOLUNTEERS.

A number of French volunteers, who reached Lisbon by the last steamer from Brazil, arrived at Tours today. All the journals here praise the conduct of Gen. TROCHU, and express the conviction that he will energetically repress future troubles in Paris, as he will doubtless receive an immense vote of sanction by the Parisians at the election which has been ordered.

## THE NORTH.

### Siege of Thionville—Kummer's Command at Saarbruck—Operations Against Francs-Tireurs—Mezieres Invested.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Two Prussian army corps, which have recently been operating around Metz, have commenced the siege of Thionville. The bombardment is going on vigorously. Gen. KUMMER's force of 30,000 Landwehr is still at Saarbrück. A dispatch from Bouzonville, dated the 3d, says the Prussian flying columns are active against the Francs-Tireurs. Several skirmishes had occurred, in which the French lost twenty men. The Prussians lost one non-commissioned officer. Gen. SELCHOW is in command of the force now investing Mézières.

## THE EAST.

### Details of the Capture of Dijon—Refusal of the French to Fight Under Garibaldi—A French Defeat Near the Swiss Frontier.

BERLIN, Nov. 4.—The capture of the City of Dijon is confirmed by official dispatches just received from Gen. WERDER. A large part of the town was burned by the bombardment. The First Prussian Grenadiers had 200 men placed *hors de combat* in the engagement, and the Second Grenadiers 500. The French losses are unknown, but are believed to be heavy.

GARIBALDI AND THE FRENCH.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The National Guards and the Gardes Mobile, at Besançon, refuse to fight under GARIBALDI, who is organizing the Francs-Tireurs.

BELFORT.

The siege of Belfort has begun. The Mobiles from the Rhone bravely defended Roppe and succeeded in repulsing the enemy.

LYONS.

Lyons is well provisioned for the impending siege. All within the fortifications have agreed to defend the place to the last extremity, emulating Paris and Strasbourg.

NEU-BREISACH.

Advices from Neu-Breisach have been received to Nov. 3. The woodwork in Fort Morttimer had taken fire, and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon was still burning fiercely.

A BATTLE NEAR THE SWISS FRONTIER.

BERNE, Nov. 3.—The Nationals and Mobiles were routed by the Prussians on Tuesday, near Thann. In consequence of the firing heard so near the border at Giromagny, the Swiss troops are concentrating on the frontier.

### Bazaine's Deceptive Promises to the French at Metz—His Accuser Decorated at Tours.

BERLIN, Nov. 4.—The *North German Gazette*, today, says that before the capitulation of Metz Marshal BAZAINE ordered his men not to destroy or throw away their arms and accoutrements, because if they were surrendered to the Prussians they would be restored at the close of the war, along with all the fortresses, &c. This the *Gazette*, which is a semi-official organ, pronounces "a deceptive and unwarranted statement."

TOURS, Nov. 4.—M. VALCOUR, who makes the charges of treachery against BAZAINE, has been decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

# POSTSCRIPT.

TIMES OFFICE, NOV. 5—4 A. M.

## THE RIOT IN PARIS.

### Additional Details—Incidents and Scenes.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—This has been a day of terror and excitement the most fearful since the commencement of the siege. The retaking of Bourgot by the Prussians yesterday caused great exasperation. This morning at an early hour crowds gathered in the streets and boulevards, expressing their rage and indignation that no precautions had been taken by the Government to hold the village. When it became known that two thousand prisoners had been captured, the excitement knew no bounds.

A POSTER.

The walls of the city were liberally placarded with the following notice, signed by JULES FAVRE:

M. THIERS has arrived in Paris. Thank to the strong impression produced throughout Europe by the resistance of Paris, the four great Powers, England, Russia, Austria and Italy, have rallied to a joint idea. They purpose to the belligerents an armistice which would have for its object the convocation of the National Assembly. It is understood that the armistice would have among its conditions revictualing Paris in proportion to the duration of the armistice, and the election of an Assembly by the entire country.

THE EXAMPLE OF METZ.

The second notice announces the fall of Metz, from want of provisions and ammunition, laying the blame upon the Empire. BAZAINE and his army are made prisoners of war. Paris would wish to be worthy of them, and she will be sustained by their example, and hope to avenge them soon. When these notices were discovered, crowds gathered round them, tore them down and spat on them.

THE CROWDS GATHERING.

The *rappel* is beaten throughout the city. The Place de l'Hotel de Ville is crowded. At 10 o'clock some ringleaders proposed to make barricades; fortunately the rain pours down in torrents, or very probably bloodshed and the sacking of the city would have ensued. Still, flags appear, carried by all sorts of ruffians, with revolutionary inscriptions, as if they had been manufactured by the arts of magic. Everywhere are heard shouts of: "Down with THIERS!" "Death to the Traitors!" "No Armistice!" "War to Death!" "We demand the levy *en masse!*" Battalions of the National Guard arrive from every quarter of Paris. The officers, half drunk, discharge their pistols in the air, whilst the people cry out: "To arms! to arms!" and rush to the Place. "Down with the Government! Vive la Commune!" ring on my ears from all sides. The Place de l' Hotel de Ville and its neighborhood already impassable before are filled with an angry, foaming, roaring and frenzied crowd.

ROCHEFORT'S APPEALS UNHEEDED.

ROCHEFORT appears, pale and agitated, at one of the windows and tries to speak. The mob shout and refuse to hear him. He writes something on slips of paper and throws them out among the crowd. They are seized, and read as follows: "Everything shall be granted, but for the love of God let there be no *emeute*." A deputation improvised by the mob was admitted to an audience with FAVRE, TROCHU and FERRY. They demand, first, why the fall of Metz kept secret. TROCHU declares that it was only known to the Government last night at 10 o'clock, and denies having given any orders in the Bourget affair. The mob became impatient, and tried to enter the Hotel de Ville, but the door was closed and guarded against them. JULES SIMON was seen suddenly leaving the building and bearing a large placard containing a proclamation of the Commune. Levie *en masse*! No armistice! No surrender! And displaying it to the crowd amidst tremendous cheering and yelling. The National Guards, with the butts of their muskets in the air, demand a sortie in force. The crowd sways backward and forward, and makes a determined rush for the door of the Hotel de Ville.

THE MOB ENTER THE HOTEL DE VILLE.

The troops of the line and the *gendarmes* give way before the current, and presently retire into the court in the rear. The point is won, and the people, with FELIX PYAT and DELESCLEUR at their head, rush into the room where the Government for the Defense are deliberating; they climb the chairs and tables, endeavoring to see over each other's heads. The members of the Government look pale, and evidently recognize the fact that their hour has arrived, the game they played for power being turned by others against themselves. One member proposes that the people go home, promising an election of the Commune forthwith. Shouts arise, "No, no; let us name Provisional Commune now; to-morrow we will make the elections. There are great cries for DORIAN as President, and he is unanimously proclaimed. His name is shouted from the windows, and recived with yells and applause. Lists of names are hurriedly printed at tablets without regard to the Government of National Defense, and thrown from the windows among the people. More of the mob rush into the Chambers, with cries of "We want TOLAN! we want MURAT! we want MALAT!" On all the lists prepared, DORIAN was named as President. In the Salle St. Jean, on a table, was seated a Government of three citizens issuing decrees.

ARTICLE 1.—Gen. DE BELLEMARRE is to be tried by Court-martial.

ART. 2.—The levy *en masse* decreed.

SCENES OUTSIDE.

An immense densely packed mass outside strike up the "Marseillaise," "Chant du Depart," "Chant des Girondius," "Les Peuple sont pour nous des Freres." Nevertheless there were no outrages and order was preserved. A rose-colored affiche appears on the walls with the following: "In the name of public safety, all officers of the National Guard are convoked this evening, at 8 o'clock, in the Salle de la Bourse to take a supreme measure." A list for a commune was proposed by PYAT, DELESCLUSE and DORIAN, as follows: President, DELESCLUSE. PYAT and LEDRU-ROLLIN proposed a second list, with DORIAN as President, and as members, Ledru-Rollin, Pyat, Schoelcher, Louis Blanc, Joigneaux, Victor Hugo, Martin Bernard, Moltu, Greppo, Delescluse and Bonvalet. A third list contained the names of Donan, Blanc, Rollin, Delescluse, Pyat, Flourêns, Rochefort, Moltu, Schaelcher and Hugo.

TROCHU ARRESTED.

*Nine o'clock P. M.*—The rappel is again beating, and the people are moving to arms.

*Midnight.*—The streets are quiet. TROCHU has been arrested.

## LATEST WAR NEWS.

### The Germans Retiring Toward Orleans—The Coast—Scarcity of Beef in Paris.

LONDON, Nov. 4—Midnight.—The Germans are retiring from Chateauroux and concentrating on Orleans. Skirmishes are of frequent occurence at various points in the Valley of the Loire. The Prussians are destroying the railroad around Bijou. The French claim advantages in the skirmishing around Auxerre and Besançon. A German column is moving on Auxerre. A dispatch from Altona, dated to-day, says the restoration of the lights and signals has been ordered along the entire German coast.

An American who left Paris on the 29th reports that purchasers of meat were allowed to buy only four ounces each daily. The supply of flour was abundant, but was carefully hoarded.

An official telegram from Berlin states that the bombardment of Paris is delayed for no other reason than that the preparations therefor are incomplete.

## THE ARMISTICE.

### The Immediate Conclusion of It Considered Certain at Tours—Thiers Satisfied.

TOURS, Nov. 4—4 P. M., via LONDON.—The immediate conclusion of the armistice is considered certain. M. THIERS reports that he is entirely satisfied with the result of his mission.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The Prussian *Cross Gazette* says if an armistice is granted Paris would not have the right to revictual. This being admitted by all parties, it may be assumed that all believe that peace will be negotiated during the temporary suspension of arms.

## WASHINGTON.

### Wretched Condition of National Yards and Docks—Annual Report of the Chief of the Bureau—Radical Improvements Suggested—The Removal of the Brooklyn Yard—Resignation of Chief-Justice Casey—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The report of Capt. DANIEL AMMEN, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, has been completed and submitted to the Secretary of the Navy. He discusses the antiquated condition of the different yards which were constructed many years ago, and their inadequacy to the requirements of modern naval construction, necessitated by the introduction of steam and the use of iron vessels, as rendering necessary the erection of new work-shops and a large increase in the number of shops and dry-docks. He says that there are only three stone dry-docks in the country. That these were constructed many years ago, and that new and larger ones have since become necessary. Alluding to the entire lack of preparation for naval ship-building or repairs, Capt. AMMEN says:

> "The lack of preparation may lead at any time to the expenditure of enormous sums with small comparative results, as is always the case when made hastily. An inferior power may presume upon this want of preparation and make a war necessary, which a more judicious and timely expenditure of money might have obviated."

He says no appropriations, except a small one for the Mare Island Yard, have been made in the last four years, and the repairs have been so slight that in many cases the yards are in a state of dilapidation and decay. He recommends an appropriation for dredging the Wallabout channel in New-York Bay, and the channels leading to the Philadelphia and Washington Navy-yards, and says:

> "The question of the removal of the Brooklyn Navy-yard involves so many difficulties that it is thought as a preliminary that, until a new site is selected within the lines of the defenses of New-York City, the removal or sale of the Navy-yard cannot be considered advantageous. If, as seems not at all unlikely, torpedo-boats can be made that will openly meet and destroy armored vessels, the present area of that yard will prove sufficient for all that may be reequired of it in future."

The removal of the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia to some agreeable water-site on the coast or bay, is recommended. Under the act of last session $951,000 of balances unexpended at the end of the year were covered into the Treasury, a large portion of which was taken from the funds from which extra expenses are paid, and it is considered doubtful whether the disbursements of the Bureau can be safely reduced within the limits of the appropriations, as necessary watchmen will have to be discharged from various yards. The operation of this law is spoken of as particularly detrimental to the progress of work under the Bureau, since appropriations are usually made at the end of the session, after which two or three months are required by law before materials can be purchased, so that by the time contracts are made, most of the working season has passed; the result being that but three or four months remain in which labor can be performed, and in consequence, by the time a building is in a fair state of progress, the law takes the funds from the Bureau, and the exposure and damage to the uncompleted work before another appropriation can be made, largely increases the aggregate cost of the structure. It is hoped this law will be repealed or modified. The estimates of expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, are as follows:

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| Navy-yard, Kittery, Me. | $211,400 |
| Navy-yard, Boston, Mass. | 219,800 |
| Navy-yard, New-York | 346,600 |
| Navy-yard, Philadelphia | 119,200 |
| Navy-yard, Washington | 201,400 |
| Navy-yard, Norfolk | 217,400 |
| Navy-yard, Pensacola | 70,500 |
| Navy-yard, Mare Island | 429,675 |
| Sackett's Harbor Naval Station | 1,000 |
| Mound City Naval Station | 4,000 |
| New-London Naval Station | 10,000 |
| Key West Naval Station | 39,000 |
| For emergencies at naval stations | 100,000 |
| For Naval Asylum at Philadelphia | 65,100 |
| For contingent expenses | 1,030,000 |

Which amount is considerably less than the estimates submited by the engineers of the different yards, and the lowest amount which can possibly meet the requirements of the service.

ARMY ORDERS.

Orders were issued from the War Department, in pursuance of a decision of the Second Controller for the Government of the Army: First, under the act of July 15, 1870, giving ten cents per mile, and no more, to officers traveling under orders, the discretion to elect whether to receive mileage or actual expenses of transportation no longer exists. In no case can any payment for traveling expenses be made exceeding ten cents a mile. Second, under the same act, the provision that the pay of officers respectively shall be in full "of all allowances of every name and nature whatever," the former per diem paid to officers serving on Courts-martials, &c., must be discontinued.

THE USE OF TICE METERS.

The order of the Revenue Bureau extending the time allowed for affixing the Tice meters to distilleries, is meant to operate as an entire suspension of the attachment of these meters until Congress can legislate for the relief of distillers. All the revenue officers empowered to attach Tice meters have, therefore, been recalled.

RESIGNATION OF CHIEF-JUSTICE CASEY.

Chief-Justice CASEY, of the Court of Claims, will, it is understood, tender his resignation next week. It is said his successor has already been determined upon.

EXPORTATION OF WHISKY.

The forthcoming report of the Commissioner of Revenue will recommend that Congress pass such an export law concerning whisky as now regulates the exportation of alcohol and rum.

YEAST IN DISTILLERIES.

Certain whisky distillers have applied to the Internal Revenue Bureau to know whether they will be permitted to utilize the barm or yeast that forms on their fermenters during the progress of fermentation, by removing it and preparing it for market as yeast. A similar practice in gin distilleries of the country having long since met the approbation of the Bureau, those distillers have been answered that there is no objection in the law to their conducting the yeast business in connection with their distilleries.

### Fatal Car Accident.

An unknown man, respectably dressed, was instantly killed, last evening, at the corner of Broadway and Thirty-sixth-street, by car No. 29 of the Broadway line. He was crossing the street, when he was knocked down by and under the horses, but the car was stopped before the wheels had reached him. When he was taken up and examined by a surgeon, it was found that the skull was fractured, and it was supposed that he had been struck by the lower part of the brake of the car. The body was removed to the Morgue, where it awaits identification and inquest. In one of the pockets was found a letter addressed "CRAWFORD ELLIOTT, care of T. PERKINS, Jr., Box No. 992, New-York."

# POLITICAL.

## Final Appeal of the Republican State Committee.

### THE INTENTIONS OF TAMMANY EXPOSED.

### Republicans, Give One Day to the Service of the Country!

### Enthusiastic Republican Rallies Last Evening.

### The Germans in Council in Cooper Institute.

## REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

Governor—STEWART L. WOODFORD, of Kings.

Lieutenant-Governor—SIGISMUND KAUFMAN, of Kings.

Controller—ABIAH W. PALMER, of Dutchess.

Canal Commissioner (full term)—ABSALOM NELSON, of Erie.

Canal Commissioner (short term)—ALEX. BARKLEY, of Washington.

State Prison Inspector—JOHN PARKHURST, of Clinton.

ELECTION—NEXT TUESDAY, NOV. 8.

## THE STATE.

### Republican Orators on the Stump.

The Republican State Committee announces the following meetings to take place:

SATURDAY, NOV. 5.

Rome—Hon. Roscoe Conkling.
Schenectady—Gen. Joseph R. Hawley.
Poughkeepsie—Hon. Sigismund Kaufman.
Wellsville—Hon. H. Boardman Smith.
Hudson—Gen. Judson Kilpatrick.
North Scriba—Hon. D. C. Littlejohn and Hon. D. G. Fort.
Parish—Col. A. D. Shaw.
Pleasantville—Col. T. B. Thorpe.
Salamanca—Capt. William H. Grace.
Sag Harbor—Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Corner, Twenty-second-street and Broadway, New-York—C. D. Murray, Esq.
Southampton—Geo. W. Bungay, Esq.
Walden—Gen. Robert Avery.
Sing Sing—Hon. Chauncey M. Depew and Hon. James W. Husted.
Newtown—Geo. A. Everett, Esq.
Hunter—W. P. Fiero, Esq.
New-Rochelle—Elias B. Conover.
Yonkers—Hon. Ethan Allen.
Poughkeepsie—Hon. Mahlon Chance and Hon. Allard Anthony.

MONDAY, NOV. 7.

Peekskill—Hon. Mahlon Chance.

## TO REPUBLICAN ELECTORS.

### Final Appeal of the Republican State Committee—The Encouraging Prospect—The Country Districts Warned Against Colonized Repeaters.

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE ROOMS,
NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 4, 1870.

*To the Republican Electors of the State of New-York:*

We greet you with confidence and encouragement. The Federal Courts have nobly sustained the laws, enacted to secure an honest election. The conspirators against the ballot-box have been most signally rebuked, and made to understand that the law must and will be enforced at all hazards. We can assure the friends of good government throughout the State that in the City of New-York arrangements are being perfected which will bring to sure and speedy justice the violators of the elective franchise. The fraudulent registry of 1868 has been reduced nearly 30,000, while the registration of legal voters has been largely increased in the prospect of a fair election. Having been foiled in their attempts to repeat the gigantic frauds hitherto practiced in the City of New-York, the corruptionists of Tammany Hall have now turned their attention to places outside the City, and will make a bold and desperate attempt to carry the election by the corrupt use of money, the colonization of repeaters, and the employment of fraudulent naturalization papers distributed broadcast throughout the State. Facts have already come to the knowledge of this Committee which leave no doubt of the correctness of this information. We invoke you all to be on your guard and watch closely for frauds of every description. Fellow-Republicans, give at least one day to the service of your country! The City of New-York will do its part. Be assured of this. Victory is within our reach. Defeat can only come to us through apathy outside the Metropolis. Republicans of the country, the result rests with you.

A. B. CORNELL, Chairman.
L. L. DOTY, Secretary.

## THE GERMAN REPUBLICANS.

### Grand Rally at the Cooper Institute—Strong Resolutions—Stirring Speeches by Ex-Gov. Salomon, Sigismund Kaufman and Others.

Under the auspices of the German Central Republican Campaign Club, a grand and enthusiastic rally of the German voters took place at the Cooper Institute last night. Long before the opening of the proceedings the hall was filled by a large and intelligent audience, with a considerable sprinkling of ladies, who occupied front seats. On the platform, which was tastefuly decorated with drapery and the national colors, German and American, were seated the prominent leaders of the German Republican ranks. A band of music was stationed in the hall, which at intervals entertained the assembly with the performance of a series of patriotic marches. The meeting was called to order by Mr. WILLIAM GELLMANN, the Chairman of the German Central Campaign Club, who nominated Dr. E. KRACKOWIZER for Chairman. He was elected by acclamation.

The Chairman, in his introductory remarks, reviewed the past career of the Republican Party, and argued that at present the main point with this party is to agitate against the frauds practiced on the elective franchise. Laws against frauds at the ballot-box always existed, but they did not reach far enough, and corruption in this direction would lead to a state of affairs similar to that in the most despotic and anarchical countries on the globe.

Mr. LEOPOLD WEIL read a long list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, which was adopted. Mr. J. C. F. BEYLAND read the resolutions, which were adopted by a unanimous vote, in substance as follows:

*Resolved*, That the principles advanced by the Saratoga Convention are fully indorsed by the German-American citizens of New-York.

*Resolved*, That the nomination of Mr. SIGISMUND KAUFMAN for the important office of Lieutenant-Governor is viewed as a practical recognition of the rights of all citizens, as a principle of the Republican Party, and that therefore it is the duty of the Germans to use all their power to aid the election of all the Republican State candidates.

*Resolved*, That the new Election law, and the efforts of the National Administration to enforce the same, must be welcomed as an opportunity to put an end to ballot-stuffing and frauds at the ballot-box; and,

*Resolved*, That the recommendation of the State Committee to make no local nominations is approved, with a view of enabling citizens to vote only for such candidates as are known to be enemies of an unscrupulous and thieving clique, by which the citizens of New-York for years have been plundered and terrorized.

The Chairman thereupon introduced Ex-Gov. SALOMON, who first spoke of the importance of the first decision and sentence in a United States Court of a criminal who committed a crime against the highest privileges of a citizen of these States, as a precedent which will have a most salutary effect as far as the far-reaching system of frauds at the ballot-box is concerned. The law enacted for that purpose was a mighty stroke against the demagogues of a party who availed themselves of this system of fraud and corruption; hence the cry that the law was against the Constitution, just as it was argued at the breaking out of the rebellion, that it was against the Constitution to put it down by force of arms. (The mention of the name of ABRAHAM LINCOLN in this connection was greeted with great applause.) There was another reason why the Germans should oppose a party so full of corruption. At the breaking out of the war in Europe, they (the Democratic Party and their organs) would not comprehend that Germany was engaged in a just cause, and that France was perfectly in the wrong, and lost no time to make the cause of France theirs. He, the speaker, did not know why this was the case, but it seemed that the Democratic Party espoused the cause of France because the Irish element, which always appeared to side with the wrong, sympathized with France, just as they were on the wrong side in the slavery question. But then they were beaten, as they will now be beaten, for the German Armies are before the gates of Paris, notwithstanding Democratic and Celtic sympathies. [Loud applause.]

Mr. SIGISMUND KAUFMAN was next introduced and met with an enthusiastic reception. He introduced his remarks by a review of the anti-slavery movement and the Know-nothing agitation, and their bearing on the final result and the present state of political affairs. Now they argue, he said, that the mission of the Republican Party has been fulfilled, and that they should surrender to the Democratic camp. In reference to the secret circular issued by Mr. OTTENDORFER, MAGNUS GROSS and Judge JOHN F. FREEDMAN, charging the speaker with having intrigued against Gen. SIGEL at Washington, the speaker denounced it as a fabrication, and explained on what this calumny was based, namely: his action in favor of the proposed change in the Naturalization laws. If that document had been signed only by the last two named men, he (the speaker) would not be surprised, for they were the tools of a party; but when that document was signed by a man who occupied an independent position in society, who for years had associated with him and never showed the partisan, then he felt sorry for that man. No one could say that Messrs. OTTENDORFER, JOHN F. FREEDMAN and HERMAN SCHROETER were the leaders of the Democratic Party. The Germans are opposed to such slanderous and perfidious conduct. The German Democrats would not follow the footsteps of such men, and on the 8th of this month the first breach in the wall of the Democratic Party will have been made. If they were to overthrow Tammany, they had to do it with the aid of the Democrats, even if they had it to do with that of the Young Democracy. If this were done for a few years, they might follow the example of Philadelphia, and get rid of the Democratic Party altogether.

Mr. WEIL VON GERNSBACH was introduced, who entertained the audience with a series of humorous remarks, at the close of which the large gathering dispersed with hearty German cheers for the ticket.

## LEDWITH MEETINGS.

### Grand Rally in the Nineteenth Ward—Speeches of Gen. Hillyer and Thos. A. Ledwith.

A grand rally of the citizens of the Nineteenth Ward who are opposed to the present corrupt City officials, and in favor of the election of the Democratic Reform ticket, headed with the name of THOMAS A. LEDWITH for Mayor, was held last evening at Terrace Garden, Fifty-eighth-street, near Third-avenue. The meeting was opened by Judge STEMMLER, who nominated CORNELIUS O'REILLY as Chairman. He accepted, and, with a short speech, introduced Gen. WM. S. HILLYER, who was received with unbounded applause. "Citizens," he said, "I come here to discuss matters which interest you, your hearthstones and your families. I do not come here to discuss national questions and issues, but to talk for THOMAS A. LEDWITH, [applause,] and I have become compelled to deal in personalities because it is not a national issue. I have been a Democrat to my personal inconvenience, and mean to be so, and with THOMAS A. LEDWITH as Mayor, this City will be well governed. But if you put TWEED, HALL & Co., in charge, this City will be ill-governed. Mayor HALL said some very sharp things in this Ward last evening, and I have to reciprocate them. That is the reason I indulge in personalities. I was taught when a child at my mother's knees that thou shalt not steal. When I went into a fight I wanted all the courage I could get.

The next speaker was THOMAS A. LEDWITH, who was received with vociferous cheers. My friends, he said, if I had any doubts of the feelings of the citizens of the Nineteenth Ward before I came here to-night, it is conclusively settled now. If any corruption exists it is in the channels of Government, and I am on a ticket which is to rid this City of an infamous set of scoundrels who rule this City. Should I be elected, no efforts will be spared by me to rid this City of this horde of thieves and plunderers. I come here to say a few words for my dear friend Judge STEMMLER [cheers] who is now before you for election, and on his merits, and his treatment by the Tammany Ring you will elect him by a handsome majority. I give you my views fully and freely. Go to the ballot-box and deposit your votes, and see that it is in the box, counted, and recorded, and see that it is counted at the risk of your life. I trust the people whose votes I will receive will stand up and see that justice is done. In conclusion, he thanked them for the demonstration, and pledged himself to do his duty.

He was followed by HENRY L. CLINTON, who spoke as follows: This vast scene of upturned faces is expressive of the deep sense of patriotic feeling which is boiling in your breasts. Our hearts beat with joy, and we believe the day of our deliverence is at hand. Our municipal Government concerns us more than the State or national Government. We must fight the Tammany cabal, and purge this City of this gang of thieves and ruffians. How can we expect to receive the blessings of a good national Government if we do not look after our own municipal affair? To overthrow this Ring you must devote one whole day, Nov. 8, in order to do this. They either intend to rule or ruin. Our next Mayor has given you his views to-night. [Cheers.] Why is it that when this popular champion of the people's rights appear the welkin is made to ring? Because they know that he is sincere, true, faithful—a man that cannot be bought, not even by the vast sums possessed by Tammany Hall. He goes forth single-handed and alone, but with the people on his side, and just so sure will he be elected on next Tuesday. [Applause.] Fifteen years ago the expenses of the government in this City were only three millions. Now what are they? Twenty-five millions. This Ring makes the City pay per head twice as much as the national Government does. If you wish to pay for such a luxury as this, I must mistake the temper of the people of this City. The amount of money paid by Tammany to these ruffians and bullies is so great that they dare not publish it. He reviewed the figures of the registry, and concluded with an appeal for them to do their duty at any cost. The meeting was addressed by Judge STEMMLER, JOSEPH BLUMENTHAL, Mr. MOULTON, and others, after which it adjourned.

### Independent Working Men's Meeting.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of independent working men, chiefly residents of the Eighteenth Ward, was held last night at BOSCH's lager-beer saloon, East Twenty-first-street, near First-avenue, Mr. HUGH LAVELLE in the chair, and Mr. OWEN HARNEY Secretary. Resolutions were adopted that the working men, untrammeled by any political party, would pledge themselves to support Hon. THOS. A. LEDWITH for Mayor, as his election would lead to a more honest administration of the affairs of the City, and a judicious expenditure of the public money would relieve the working men, upon whom the burden of taxation mainly rested.

Several addresses were made, and the meeting adjourned.

### The Twenty-First Ward Safe—Immense Mass-Meeting.

One of the largest meetings ever held in the Twenty-first Ward took place last evening at Glass' Hall, Thirty-fourth-street, near Third-avenue. The meeting was for the purpose of indorsing the candidates of the Young Democracy, and the enormous numbers that turned out showed that the efforts of Tammany Hall and JIMMY O'BRIEN to bring the Ward back to the fold of Tammany were futile, and without a shadow of success. WM. C. BARRETT presided, and was the first to address the meeting. He spoke of his long connection with Tammany Hall, but said that when it had become so corrupt and villainous he had left it, and in leaving he did so for the good of the cause in which he is now engaged. He said that he had never asked for office during that long time; he never wished office and would never take office. An Irishman am I, he said, but I owe allegiance to this country, and I will preserve that allegiance inviolate, but I wish to return to the land that gave me birth, that land where, I hope and trust, the day of freedom will soon come, and there deposit my ashes by the side of my forefathers.

When he had concluded, one of the minions of Tammany cried out, "Three cheers for OAKEY HALL," but the name was drowned in the shout that was given in rebuke for LEDWITH.

THOMAS DUNPHY was now introduced, and he delivered a speech in a happy vein. He paid a high tribute to the candidate for Congress from that district—JULIUS WADSWORTH—a man, he said, who carries the esteem, respect and votes of all the true and honest citizens of the district, and will be elected by such a majority as will cause that old fogy, JAMES BROOKS, to hide himself forever.

Judge LEDWITH now entered the hall and was received with unbounded applause which continued until he came forward and addressed the assemblage. He said that he was thankful from the bottom of his heart for the magnificent reception he had received at their hands, and in a Ward, too, where the utmost endeavors of the Ring are being put forth to win it over to their machinations; but, thank God, he continued, they will not succeed, as this vast assemblage is a living witness of the firm adherence and true fidelity of a party that is doing their utmost to reform the Municipal Government, and I pledge you my word that I will never cease to exert my utmost endeavors in ridding it of this gang of thieves and plunderers. With three cheers for LEDWITH the meeting adjourned.

## IN THE RING.

### Mass-Meeting in a Riding-School—Speeches by Hon. S. S. Cox, Gen. Cary, Richard O'Gorman, Charles H. Marshall and Others.

The Democrats of Mr. SAMUEL S. COX's Congressional district met last evening, in mass-meeting, in a riding-school in West Thirteenth-street, near Fifth-avenue, for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of Mr. COX and doing what they could to send him to Congress for another term. The arena was comfortably filled, and the meeting was called to order by DOUGLASS TAYLOR, Commissioner of Jurors, &c., who, after apologizing for the limited attendance, and promising that the crowd would be greater when the Ninth and Sixteenth Wards sent in their delegations—which, by the way, were not very numerous when they did arrive, he nominated for presiding officer Mr. CHARLES H. MARSHALL, whom he eulogized as a large ship-owner and one of New-York's most distinguished merchants. Everybody expected to see a venerable man come forward, but instead there appeared a young gentleman, the representative of Capt. MARSHALL's house, who, on taking the chair, made a speech in the course of which he showed what damage protection was bringing upon the shipping interest and the working men, instancing the fact that he sent one of his ships to Liverpool to be coppered, and thereby saved $1,200, and a friend of his had 150 men in Scotland making grain-bags, because he could import the bags for thirty per cent. duty, while the raw material would cost him thirty-five per cent. He advocated Mr. COX as the champion of free trade, and opposed Mr. GREELEY. Gen. SAMUEL F. CARY next mounted the hobby and rode it for nearly an hour to the gratification of himself, but so *ennuied* his audience that Mr. MARSHALL was at last compelled to pull his coat-tail as the signal for him to stop and give somebody else a chance. Gen. CARY told how he became converted to Democracy, and what a pernicious thing protection was. He referred to Mr. CONKLING's speech when that gentleman stated that the country never was so prosperous as it is now. Mr. CARY said that it was not so in the West where four-fifths of the people were looking anxiously to see how they should get through the Winter. He attributed this state of things to protection. The General then went back fifty years to tell how he felt the first time he ever put on a cotton shirt, and said he went to church without his coat on purpose to show his new shirt. He claimed that the Government had no more right to give away land for railroads than they had to give away the air we breathe or the water we drank. He elicited yells of applause from his audience by saying that there was less licentiousness and crime in Ireland than in any other part of God's creation, and illustrated the operation of free trade by showing a pepper and salt suit which he bought in Manchester for $13, which, he said, would cost $40 in this country. He said that he could buy salt cheaper in Canada than he could purchase the same article in Syracuse; that the man who gets $2 per day, pays 70 cents to the Government in the way of taxes. He declared free trade to be the international common law of the Almighty, and hoped that the day was not far distant when every Custom-house in the land would be abolished. In a brief allusion to the reconstruction policy, he elicited another yell of delight from his audience by saying that black men were not going to lord it over God's heritage forever. He touched upon the coolie question, and said that a man who advocated cheap labor advocated despotism and the enslavement of the working man. He concluded by telling a story about CALEB B. SMITH's fish-balls, in which he (SMITH) discovered something dead, and said that that would be the case with the Republican Party—there would be found something dead inside. At this point Mr. MARSHALL pulled his coat-tail, and the General dropped from his perch.

The lion of the hour—Mr. S. S. COX—then mounted a table, and said that, as HORACE GREELEY had promised not to indulge in personalities, he would not be outdone in courtesy by his opponent. He touched upon his free-trade principles, and concluded by saying that he wanted an honest vote cast for him next Tuesday, confident that he would be elected by the people of his district.

FERNANDO WOOD then got up to eulogize Mr. COX, and in the course of his remarks said that the Federal emissaries at the polls next Tuesday should not cause Democrats to lose sight of the fact that they had a legal right to vote. He did not wish to excite feelings of indignation at the outrage, but counselled peace, and advised that no man exercise the elective franchise unless he is clearly entitled to it.

Mr. O'GORMAN said he recognized the presence of the Ring, alluding to the sawdust on the ground, and promised to vote for SAM COX on the 8th of November. He said that JAMES BROOKS had said that the latest Republican dodge was to march the negro voters to the polls on election-day, and keep them there for the purpose of keeping white voters away. He (Mr. O'G.) would not advise his hearers to break the negroes' heads, for if they attempted it, they would break the law, and not break the heads either, for obvious reasons. He called Mr. GREELEY a carpet-bagger, and referring to his book "What I Know About Farming," said that the farmers in Westchester County had been following his advice, and found that their crops were ruined beyond redemption. He touched upon the question of the evening—free trade—and concluded by expressing the opinion that Mayor HALL would be elected, and would make a better Mayor than any the City had ever had. After a speech by Mr. COLBURN on the subject of free trade, the meeting adjourned.

## MISCELLANEOUS LOCAL POLITICS

### A Few Words in Favor of Mr. Greeley.

The Horace Greeley Irish Campaign Club, of the Sixth District, has issued the following address:

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN: Yielding to the general wish of his fellow-citizens, Hon. HORACE GREELEY has consented to become our candidate for Congress. We appeal to you to give him a cordial support. You have known him during many years of public service as the friend of the working man; the warm advocate of Irish rights; the fearless denunciator of official corruption, and earnest asserter of the rights of man. During the struggles of our country for national independence his voice and pen were at your service, expounding the justice of the Irish cause, and exposing the crimes of England. In the days of Know-nothing ascendency he boldly maintained the rights of naturalized citizens, and welcomed the exile from every land to share in promoting the welfare of this great Republic. Elect him to Congress, and you will have there an advocate whose words will command attention, and who will worthily represent the intelligence and growing greatness of our City. Support, then, fellow-countrymen, the neighbor in preference to the stranger. Vote for the co-laborer of HARRY CLAY, the friend of Father MATHEW, SMITH O'BRIEN, MARTIN and MILES O'RIELLY, instead of a candidate who has no claim to your suffrages. We who address you are Democrats and Republicans, but remembering the services of HORACE GREELEY and his claims on us, we feel no party ties should control our action. We appeal to you in the name of oppressed Ireland, and of her martyred patriots to support her best friend and warmest sympathizer. Let us, in her name, brothers be united, and on the 8th of November let each of us be able proudly to say: "I voted for HORACE GREELEY."

### The First Congressional District—Reduction of Internal Revenue Taxes—Mr. Norvell.

The following are the amounts of internal revenue taxes collected in the First Congressional District of New-York for the year named: 1863, $129,577 34; for 1864, $774,572 49; for 1865, $1,253,615 96; for 1866, $1,551,280 13; for 1867, $1,264,446 26; for 1868, $878,280 45; for the year ending June 30, 1869, $680,584 08. Of this amount, the collections from spirits were $212,809 22; cigars, $13,296 38; on tobacco, $17,150 69; on fermented liquors, $50,282 04; on gas, $3,867 08; on incomes, $289,643 49; making a total of $673,806 46. Take four-fifths from the income tax under the law exempting $2,000, and rent, taxes, &c., and the tax on incomes will be $57,939, leaving a tax in the First District, if the same amounts as last year on spirits, tobacco, cigars, fermented liquors and gas are collected, of $442,048 03, making a difference between the taxes ending June 30, 1871, and the taxes collected for the year ending June 30, 1867, in the First District, of $1,109,239 10, and every dollar of this difference has been voted off by Republicans in Congress, besides a reduction in duties on imports of $27,000,000 a year. This is a record of which any Republican may be proud. And besides reducing the internal revenue taxes, since 1866, to the amount of some $230,000,000, and reducing the duties on tea, sugar and coffee one-fifth, we have paid of the public debt of the United States, since March 4, 1869, about $190,000,000, and, in doing this, have given

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

# INSIDE PARIS.

### Fresh Views from Within the Girdled City.

### Demonstrations by Flourens and His Co-Agitators.

### Effect of the Postponement of the Municipal Elections.

### Ill Method of the Distribution of Food Supplies.

### EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.

The mails have placed us in possession of numerous letters from our correspondents in Paris. As they were sent forth by balloon express after a long delay, and as their purport has been given by the cable, they would, if printed in their entirety, have a retrospective interest only. Portions of them, however, are of decided value, the intrigues of FLOURENS supplying especially a theme of importance. We therefore make liberal extracts from the communications in question:

#### EXIT OF GAMBETTA AND KERATRY.

The Government has just (Oct. 8) lost two of its youngest, most active and most efficient men. M. DE KERATRY and his department have been suppressed, under the attacks of the opposition, and M. GAMBETTA left yesterday, in a balloon, for Tours. The former has taken refuge in the army, and is surrounded by his Breton friends and guerrillas, the men who cried "Vive HENRI V.!" in the streets of Paris. M. GAMBETTA has gone for the ostensible purpose of rousing the people to a more active defense, and of organizing the departments. Both men are now safe from the turbulent crowd which had begun to menace them. Not three nights ago it was openly said in the Jacobin reunions that, unless the members of the Government became more revolutionary, or gave way to those who would be, their heads would soon be borne about the streets upon the bayonets of an indignant people. The response of M. GAMBETTA to M. FLOURENS was so sharp that the doughty hero of La Villette got in a terrible rage, and swore that if 10,000 armed men would not bring the Government to reason he would bring 250,000, and he went away breathing horrible imprecations against the Minister of the Interior. Both KERATRY and GAMBETTA have done well to place themselves beyond the reach of FLOURENS and his mob, for nothing but the capture of the city or a victory over the enemy could save them from the fury of the crowd which haunts the Faubourg du Temple and Batignolles. There remains of the Provisional Government not one single man of youth and vigor who has the intellect to manage affairs, and the departure of GAMBETTA can only hasten the inevitable catastrophe.

A "popular" demonstration, by far the most grave event which has occurred since the war began, was the armed demonstration, day before yesterday, (Oct. 6,) at the Hotel de Ville. Some few words of explanation will be necessary for the full understanding of this affair. When the call was made for all citizens, married or unmarried, between the ages of twenty and thirty-five, the usually turbulent masses of La Villette formed battalions of the National Guard Sedentaire, for the purpose of escaping active field duty. For two days in the week only they were called upon to spend a night upon the ramparts, and the rest of the time they were left to walk the streets, arresting every man with blue eyes and a clean shirt, as a Prussian spy. In the evening the leaders of these roughs collected them in the clubs and reunions, where political speeches were made. Once organized, the clubs had these men overthrow their officers and elect men like FLOURENS, or men of the Flourens-Grousset-Noir type. It was these men, under the orders of the opposition, who first began the demonstrations against the Government. Beginning around the statue of Strasbourg these demonstrations were carried to the Hotel de Ville, and, not being suppressed by military order, they grew from day to day with the opposition. It is these men, disappointed in their hopes of sacking the palaces and hotels of the rich, who are now trying to make the streets of Paris run with blood, in imitation of former revolutions. There have been a number of unarmed demonstrations, for the purpose of making some demand upon the Government, but that of day before yesterday was the first demonstration in force and with arms. GUSTAVE FLOURENS marched the ten thousand men of La Villette and Faubourg du Temple to the Hotel de Ville, and there had them stack arms and await his interview. M. FLOURENS had an elaborate "piece" prepared, which he spoke at once, after which he made his demands in the name of "the people." These demands were that the National Guard be immediately armed with the Chassepot; that they be called upon at once to make sorties; that sorties in force should be made; that the inhabitants of Paris be rationed daily, and that the municipal elections be proceeded with without delay. To the first of these very modest demands Gen. TROCHU responded. He said that only a few Chassepots remained in Paris, and those must be retained for the Gardes Mobile, who had to meet the enemy in the field. As for sorties, they should never be made without some definite object and with some prospect of success; but they would be made as often as possible, and when needed, the National Guard would be called upon. To the latter demands concerning politics, M. GAMBETTA replied that the Provisional Government had decided that the elections should not be held during the continuance of the siege, and consequently they would not be. M. FLOURENS was not satisfied with these replies, and said if that was the only response he should be forced to send in his resignation. "That is a matter to arrange with the military authorities," replied M. GAMBETTA curtly. M. FLOURENS was in a rage. He drew from his pocket the draft of a new Constitution, which he had intended to urge, but soon replaced it. Some further words passed, and FLOURENS went away muttering that if ten thousand men were not enough to bring the Government to reason he would bring two hundred and fifty thousand. During this interview the crowd was quiet, but from time to time there arose cries of "Vive la Republique Sociale!" "Vive la Commune!" I am sorry to say that this act of insubordination passed unpunished. M. FLOURENS was not arrested, was not ordered to appear before a Court-martial. Before leaving his men he made a speech, in which he menaced the members of the Government, calling them some very hard names. He also invited the men to meet at the reunions, and announced to them that another and larger demonstration would be made in a day or two. That night, at the Club, M. FLOURENS was very violent against the Government, and made some serious threats, ending by saying that he had sent in his resignation, and was free from all military restraint. It is hard to imagine a reason for Gen. TROCHU's weakness in this case, for it was an act of insubordination, a violation of discipline, which must lead to open revolt.

#### ANOTHER DEMONSTRATION.

The demonstration yesterday (Oct. 8) was intended to be a more grave affair than it really was. When I got upon the place in front of the Hotel de Ville, some five thousand people were assembled, a portion of them crying loudly for the Commune. Banners with "The Commune" upon them seemed to serve as rallying points. At this time there was but one regiment of the National Guard upon the place, but another pushed through the crowd, and formed squares before the Hotel de Ville. At the same time a battalion of Mobiles stacked arms before the gate, but the cries against them were so strong that they were marched into the court. But meanwhile a number of the mob had pushed through the lines, and tried to seize the guns. Only one or two were actually carried off. Informed of the gravity of the demonstration, Gen. TROCHU telegraphed the forts to open fire, and rode down to the place. He was greeted by cries for the Commune. The crowd becoming more menacing, the long roll was beat in the streets, and the National Guard called out en masse to guard against a revolt. Gen. TAMISIER rode about trying to calm the mob, and TROCHU called their attention to the sound of the cannon, and asked if, when the enemy was firing upon their brothers, it was a time for discords and demonstrations. The response was "The Commune," given in sullen and scathing cries. About 5 o'clock several battalions of the National Guard began to arrive, the One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Fifty-first dashing into the midst of the crowd with shouts of *Vive la Republique!* When these troops were arranged, JULES FAVRE, ARAGO, PICARD and FERRY passed before them, stopped at each step by the crowd, until the officers left their ranks and surrounded them. JULES FAVRE was soon mounted upon a chair. Meantime the mob had lost none of its menacing attitude, and began again to press upon the troops. New regiments continued to arrive, shouting lustily for the Republic and the Government, and before this show of force the crowd grew confused and disconcerted. While JULES FAVRE was speaking a heavy shower arose, the rain began to fall in torrents, with some hail, and there was a general flight from the place. At this moment FLOURENS, BLANQUI, and one or two others drove up, but seeing the crowd dispersing, they quickly drove away, feeling, doubtless, the chagrin of defeat, and the disappointment of not entering the Hotel de Ville that night. The rain completely dispersed the crowd, leaving the soldiers alone to shout "Vive la Republique! Vive la Gouvernment!" Thus the day ended without any serious disturbance, and once more in possession of their powers, the Government began to arrest the most prominent of the agitators. Two or three commandants of the National Guard were taken from their battalions, but as yet FLOURENS has defied the authorities. Being at the head of ten thousand roughs, he has been let alone, but of all others, he deserves most a severe punishment. It is a strange sight to see a Major commanding a brigade ignore all military discipline, and without orders or permission from his superiors, march his men, under arms, to the Hotel de Ville, for the purpose of menacing the Government. It will be remembered that after the answer given him by M. GAMBETTA, FLOURENS threatened to send in his resignation. He did so, and it was thankfully accepted. Finding that he had gone too far, FLOURENS replied that, although his resignation had been accepted, he found himself obliged to retain his command, in order to preserve order in Paris. Despite this open defiance, M. FLOURENS has been left at the head of his battalion, and we shall soon hear from him again, perhaps in a most serious manner, for this weak, vain man has the idea that he can play the part of Monk or Cavaignac in this revolution.

#### THIRD MANIFESTATION.

Yesterday, Oct. 10, Paris was full of rumors of a new demonstration on the part of M. GUSTAVE FLOURENS, who has decidedly raised the standard of revolt, and who defies the authorities, both military and civil. Again the long roll was beaten in the streets, and the National Guard called out under arms. The excitement was intense. For a time it was supposed that the Prussians were making an attack upon the forts, but it was soon found that it was solely a question of M. FLOURENS and his vagaries, and that the call was made for the defense of the Hotel de Ville. There was much grumbling on the part of the men thus taken from their business, and many curses were poured upon the head of the agitator. But it was a false alarm. M. FLOURENS did not appear with his battalion, and only a small crowd gathered upon the public place. It is reported, with how much truth I do not know, that the officers of M. FLOURENS' battalion refused to obey their commandant, and made some threats against him if he persisted in trying to carry out his intentions against the Government. Another theory is that M. FLOURENS himself, countermanded the orders given when his men were under arms, he and his factious comrades having come to the conclusion that they had no chance for success, and that until some accident favors them they would do well to stay at home and leave the National Guard in peace. Notwithstanding the acceptation of his resignation, after the first demonstration, M. FLOURENS refused to give up his command, and he wrote a brusque, almost insulting letter to Gen. TAMISIER, saying that, for the purpose of keeping order in Paris, he found himself obliged to retain his command. He also says openly that he shall do what he pleases with his men, and shall lead them to the Hotel de Ville or to the ramparts, as it suits him. Strange to say, up to this moment M. FLOURENS has not been punished for this breach of military discipline, and this injury to the defense. He has been left in peace in his defiant attitude; but if men of either the Imperialist, Orleanist, or Legitimist parties had held an unarmed assembly against the Republic, the *mitrailleuse* would have been turned upon them and the prisons would have been speedily filled. It is an inconceivable weakness on the part of the Government to let M. FLOURENS and his Belleville roughs become the terror of the town, for when the day of disaster comes, as come it must, they will take advantage of the license now granted to them. Several accidents aided the Government on Saturday, and they had a particularly lucky day. Gen. TROCHU ordered the forts to open fire, and the state of the atmosphere enabled each discharge to be heard distinctly, the mob ceasing its murmurs to count them. When the cries again began a number of voices were heard shouting, "Place for our wounded brothers," as a number of wounded soldiers were brought upon the place, and carried through the crowd, while men followed to ask if this scene was not an eloquent appeal for union and concord. This had a good effect upon the mob, and amid the cheers of the National Guard the wounded men were carried back to the hospital. It was a true *coup de theatre.* Again the National Guards were very angry to find that they had been called out only to silence a few thousand agitators, and they were not in good humor with the mob. To crown all there arose, at the most opportune moment, the most furious storm that we have had since the beginning of the Summer.

#### AFTER EVENTS.

Fuller information seems to confirm the report that the last demonstration planned by Major GUSTAVE FLOURENS was a complete fiasco. At 2 o'clock that day the Mayor of Belleville sent the following dispatch to JULES FERRY: "Major FLOURENS has had the long roll beaten and is calling together his battalions to march upon the Hotel de Ville." As soon as this dispatch was read Gen. TROCHU was informed of the affair, and ordered an immediate call to arms. The trumpet and the drum sounded the *generale* in many quarters of the city, causing, as I yesterday remarked, no little wonder and surprise. It was only when in motion that the National Guard learned that they were called out, not to meet the enemy beyond the walls, but to intimidate the equally dangerous enemy within, who were supposed to be en route for the Place Vendome or the Hotel de Ville. When the troops arrived there was a large crowd upon the place before the Hotel de Ville, but the absence of any organized companies with banners, told plainly that a great majority were there out of curiosity merely. Nevertheless the place was soon filled. M. JULES FERRY appeared and addressed the National Guard from the windows of the Hotel de Ville. He told them that M. FLOURENS' attempt had completely failed, the officers of his battalion having refused to march against the Government. From private sources I learn the secret of this failure. Among the higher officers in M. FLOURENS' battalion is M. DE FONVIELLE, whose name will be remembered in connection with the affair of Prince PIERRE BONAPARTE. M. FONVIELLE is the pet spaniel of ROCHEFORT. Jealous of the [illegible] FLOURENS was gaining in the character of agitator, a counter-revolution was organized, and, advised by ROCHEFORT, M. FONVIELLE took a stand against his commandant. The battalion was thus divided, and, taken in its weak moment, the Government has succeeded in disarming it for the time. It is now said that Major FLOURENS will not be permitted to withdraw his resignation, and, even if immediately re-elected by his men, the regiments will not be permitted to remain in one section, under one commandant. As the price of betraying his friend, M. FONVIELLE will be made commandant of one section, and FLOURENS will have only five thousand men for his demonstrations. Yesterday there were loud threats of arresting him; but M. FLOURENS called his men together, and found one thousand ready to swear that they would protect him to the last, and that, if arrested, they would release him from custody, even at the cost of bloodshed. Up to the last accounts from the Belleville quarter M. FLOURENS had not been arrested.

#### POSTPONEMENT OF MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The municipal elections in Paris are postponed, as they ought to be. Moreover, in the presence of the demands upon the Government, and with which it is still menaced by a part of the National Guard under arms, its duty is to make its dignity and power respected, that it may hold the public confidence. In consequence, convinced that the elections would be a danger to the defense, the Government has decided to postpone them until the end of the siege. Of course this announcement makes a great outcry, and the Jacobins are loud in their threats and menaces. Today (Oct. 8) they are gathering upon the place in front of the Hotel de Ville, and the long roll is beating in the streets, calling out the National Guards, not to engage the enemy, but to keep order in Paris. It was unfortunate that the members of the Provisional Government gave way in the first instance, for they should never have yielded even the hope that municipal elections would be permitted; but they did give way, and men began to wire-pull for election to important positions. The Jacobins had it all their own way. Within forty-eight hours after the announcing of the election, it was perfectly apparent that the agitators and exiles would be elected, and that they would be sustained by a popular vote in establishing the Commune. It is not difficult to divine the reasons for such a vote. Neither Orleanists, nor Legitimists, nor Imperialists would go to the polls. They have taken their position very firmly. "You seized the Government in an hour of helplessness, and you must take the responsibility. We will not aid you or your republic; at the same time we will do all that we can for the national defense, leaving our private quarrel to be arranged when the Prussians have been driven away. We will neither vote for you nor against you at this moment." The merchants and shop-keepers are nearly always in favor of the government of the day, without any strong attachment for it, and few would leave their shops to vote one way or the other. This leaves only the crowds, the mobs of the street and the ouvriers to take part in the elections, and they are always carried away by the socialistic theories or the hopes of obtaining the money of the rich. Over this class the Jacobin leaders, like FLOURENS, BLANQUI and PYATT, have great influence, and they would surely carry a large majority of the votes which would be cast at this time. The Provisional Government found, therefore, that in yielding the elections they were furnishing the means to drive themselves from power. For some days they hesitated in weak undecision, and at length came the declaration given above. But the very manner of it added great strength to the Radical cause, and the exiles now feel themselves strong enough to make an open war upon the Government. It can probably stand against these attacks until the first disaster occurs, when it must certainly fall unless it shows more ability than it has yet displayed.

#### A SORTIE.

Yesterday (Oct. 13) there was another sortie by a portion of the garrison, under the plea of making a reconnoissance, but for two days the city was full of rumors that Gen. TROCHU was planning an attack upon Versailles. As there had been three unsuccessful attempts upon the southern side of the city, the enemy seemed to think that a sortie was preparing upon the northern side, and a large number of men were moved to that side. I am of opinion that this, with the report of spies, led Gen. TROCHU to think that Chatillon might be regained. For some reason or other, no kind of dependence can be placed upon the French scouts. "There are five thousand—at the very least—Prussian prisoners in the Place Vendome," said one of them to me yesterday, and on going there I found fifty-two. They have a habit of speaking in this manner. An East Indian will tell you that his Prince has 10,000 elephants and 50,000 horses. He does not mean to lie, but wishes to give you a grand idea of the magnificence of his ruler. So here, the French scouts and spies nearly always use this Eastern hyperbole. The Governor of Paris was led to believe that the mass of the Prussians had been driven to the other side, and determined upon another attack, called a reconnoissance. Gen. BLANCHARD, with a part of the Thirteenth Corps, was placed in front, his right resting upon Clamart, and his left fronting Bagneux. Gen. VINOY, the commander of the Thirteenth Corps, massed his men behind the Fort Montrouge, and supported the centre. The attack began early in the morning, the forts Montrouge, Vauves and Issy opening a hot and murderous fire upon the enemy stationed in Bagneux, and along the plateau. The left, composed of Mobiles from the Côte d'Or, went into the engagement with great spirit, and showed coolness and bravery worthy of old troops. They rushed into the village of Bagneux, driving the enemy out, and pouring upon them a deadly fire. Upon the right the Mobiles from the Aube were under fire for the first time; but they behaved admirably. At the head of the regiment fell M. DAMPIERRE. The Prussians tried several times to use their artillery, but the admirable fire from the forts immediately silenced their batteries and forced them to seek shelter. It was only at the intrenchments beyond Bagneux that the French were checked. At the second intrenchment the enemy made a bold stand and drove back the French. At the same moment large reinforcements were seen coming up, and the order for retreat was given. At this time the marines from Fort Montrouge performed most excellent service, sustaining a calm attitude before the enemy, and preventing a disorderly retreat. The French retired in tolerable order, with a loss of about five hundred in killed and wounded. The enemy's loss was very heavy, for three hundred dead were found in the village of Bagneux.

#### CONCERNING AN ARMISTICE

I have been informed by a gentleman connected with the Government that Gen. BURNSIDE did have an important mission on his last visit to the city. It is said that M. BISMARCK agreed to grant an armistice of fifteen days for the purpose of giving time to hold the elections in France in all of the departments except Alsace and Lorraine. This offer was declined by the Government. The Committee for the National Defense knows very well that in the municipal elections the chances are greatly against them. If one or two of their number were elected they would have FLOURENS, BLANQUE and PYATT, with perhaps VICTOR HUGO and LOUIS BLANC for companions. As for the Departments, I have small hope that they would vote for the Republic, and if NAPOLEON was not again presented as a condidate for the throne, the Orleans Princes would be. An armistice of fifteen days, in a military point of view, would seem to be entirely in favor of the French; but it must be remembered that in that time the provisions of Paris would be nearly exhausted. To counterbalance that, however, and leave a large margin, is the increase of the armies without. I mean, of course, increase in capacity, for no recruiting could go on during this time. If there is the least ground of truth in the official statements regarding an army of the Loire, a bold and clever General ought to make a most excellent plan. Putting the number at the very highest figure, the Prussians have less than four hundred thousand men. There are now in this city at least three hundred thousand men able to fight. We are told that the Army of the Loire numbers 150,000 men. Suppose this army, followed by large trains of provisions, were to appear upon the road to Paris at a moment when a sortie in force was made—could the Prussians prevent a junction? I doubt it. That something of this kind has not been done must be owing to the absence of military capacity, or to the entire absence of the Army of the Loire and the *levée en masse.*

#### THE DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD.

The municipal butcheries do not work well, and it is now very evident, from some cause or other, that the system is a failure and a great hardship upon the public. By daylight in the morning crowds of women begin to take their stand before the doors of these shops, and, arranged in fours, the queue extends to the distance of a block. The effects of these long hours of waiting—for as the doors are not opened until 9 o'clock the last have to wait for many hours—the effects of these long hours of waiting, in such stormy weather as that we have had for three days past, can be readily imagined. Yesterday two hundred women stood for five long hours in a drenching rain, to get their quota of fresh meat. In order to get the tickets the men have to form the same trains before the Mairies. Thus it requires from five to ten hours of patient waiting to get the first pound of meat, and from three to five hours per day thereafter. Clearly this will not do. The old system is by all means preferable. In an arrondissement which has ordinarily ninety-six butchers' shops, there are now only four municipal stalls. The Government ought to go back at once to the plan proposed by the butchers, which, with all its faults, is vastly superior to any other, and being amiable with these intermediaries, leave the distribution to them. The authorities started out by fixing a price so low that the butchers must lose, and they were forced to close their stalls; but they invariably offered them, and their whole machinery, to the Government. If all of the stalls had remained open, and if the butchers, instead of being obliged to sell to every comer, had been left to serve their regular customers, what would have been the result? As every family, nearly, has its own butcher, everybody would have been served according to habitude, but in smaller quantity. Each butcher, knowing the quantity of meat that he had daily, could have rationed his customers in proportion, and a rigid inspection or supervision could have been kept up with the same number of soldiers now used in keeping the crowds quiet before the municipal stalls. The habitual customers might have been served with a smaller daily quota, or they would have been content to receive their meat every other day. Undoubtedly, many of the butchers would have served their best customers first, and, in many cases, neglect the purchaser who came with only a few sous. But is the present system any better? It offers a patronage to a number of political friends in each arrondissement, and these, with the officials and their friends, must be served first. Every day several hundreds of people go away with empty baskets, because the meat is exhausted. Furthermore, the members of the National Guard are nearly all men of family, and are provided with tickets for meat. As they receive a regular ration of meat as soldiers, it thus happens that they are served twice, and as the number of daily rations thus distributed amounts to ninety-six thousand, the injustice is great. The abuses of the municipal system are very glaring, and it seems now that by far the better way would be to distribute the meat equally among the different butchers, and, under an amiable supervision, let them make the distribution. This is not a "revolutionary" measure, however, and does not at all meet the demands of the Communists and Jacobins.

#### PLANS OF LUNATICS.

Since the Asylum at Charenton was cleared, there have been an extraordinary number of crazy men in Paris, their insanity breaking out in all sorts of ways. The last crazy feat is that of M. FELIX BELLY, who has covered the walls with placards, calling upon the women to form a battalion of Amazones. These women are to be armed with—it is not a joke—with vitriol and prussic acid. They are to meet the enemy with poison. Bearing in mind the habitudes of the animal, man, they are to await the approach of the enemy, and then make use of their weapons. Each woman is to be a heroine. Any Prussian who attempts to violate the Republic in her person is to fall dead under a dose of prussic acid, while the brave dame remains as pure and immaculate as LUCRETIA. The favorite method of carrying the poison was in a patent thimble, which would enable the wearer to squirt it to some distance; but unfortunately, before any decision as to means was arrived at, the meeting broke up in a row. A horrible man demanded the right to speak, and—spit at, his clothes torn, his face scratched—he was put out of doors. After this feat, order could not be restored. Report says that the unfortunate was the Duc de FITZ-JAMES.

#### ART GOSSIP.

A new club, political and literary, has just been founded, the members, so far as now given, being principally artists and journalists. It is to meet in the hall of the Porte-Saint-Martin. A club in the Parisian sense means a kind of debating society, and I would suggest as a first topic of discussion the present style of caricature, or "the decline of comic art in France." To say that the caricatures which have appeared since the fall of the Empire are simply ridiculous would be, perhaps, considered as praising them. Horrible is a better word, or shall I say disgusting. The bawdy pictures of NAST, in an up-town bar-room, are chaste affairs compared to the caricatures which are now appearing—pictures intended to be funny, but which are too revolting to gentlemanly instincts to be described. Indeed, no American paper would publish a description in words of the filthy things here spread upon the walls in derision of the Empire and the Prussians. The artist who could imagine nothing better than to represent the Empress as a goose or a camel, ought to resign his position. There is a terrible want of originality in all of them, for those upon the Emperor which are worth a moment's attention, are only bad copies, or travesties, of MATT MORGAN's admirable caricature, published two years ago. At every newsstand where these abortive efforts are posted, one is tempted to pause, and ask what has become of the Cham of former days. GUSTAVE DORE has published two drawings, in his usual bold style, entitled "The Marseillaise," and the "Rhin Allemand," both of which, I presume, have been presented in New-York ere this by the Messrs. GOUPIL. Speaking of art reminds me that great efforts are being made to protect the works of art in the Louvre and other buildings in case of a bombardment. The windows have been blocked up with sand-bags, and all of the old masters, with such magnificent pieces of statuary as the Venus of Milo, have been secured in the cellars. Perhaps there would be no greater general disaster than the destruction of these works of art, which are the treasures of the world and of time, of which the French are the mere custodians. But while one acknowledges this, one cannot but laugh at the Government and the members of the French Academy for calling the Prussians barbarians, because they dared to point their guns, even, at a city containing these artistic treasures. The response to this cry can be readily imagined. No one can fail to utter the heartfelt wish that the treasures of the Louvre and the Imperial Library may be spared.

## A Fair Election.

*From the Worcester Daily Spy, Nov. 3.*

These who know what a disgraceful farce an election in New-York City has invariably been for some years, will not wonder at the interest that is now felt in the success of the effort to secure an honest vote. Tammany is determined not to lose the ascendency that it has gained by fraud, and the United States authorities are equally determined that, so far as official vigilance and firmness can avail, every man lawfully entitled to vote shall vote once if he chooses, and no man more than once, and that the votes shall be correctly counted and returned. This is all that is attempted, but it is enough to stir up the party that has been dominant there to the highest pitch of fury and desperation. Their rights are endangered, they exclaim, by Federal usurpation and radical tyranny. Their rights to distribute forged naturalization papers, to crowd the registries with fictitious names, to vote early and often, to drive honest voters from the polls, to stuff the ballot-boxes, to falsify the returns; these are the rights to preserve which they threaten to pitch the Federal soldiers into the river, as Mr. JAMES BROOKS suggested. Their wrath is natural, but they must already see that their threats and bluster will avail them nothing. Preparations, of the extent of which there is no definite information made public, are set on foot to meet every possible emergency. It is even reported that as many as 16,000 troops will be concentrated in the vicinity of New-York, but the number is no doubt exaggerated. There will be enough of them to keep the peace, however, and the certainty that they will be used for that purpose, if necessary, will of itself accomplish the object in view. There is much reason to believe that next week will witness a rare sight in New-York—a substantially fair election, in which men opposed to the ruling faction will be encouraged to vote, by the confidence that their ballots can be deposited without personal danger or insult, and that they will have their due weight in determining the result. Such an election will probably rescue the State from its captivity to Tammany Hall.

## NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

### A Voice from the Country.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Being a regular reader of your daily paper, I cannot refrain from expressing my admiration and gratitude for your courage and patriotism in battling so persistently against that foul nest of conspirators and thieves that have turned your great City into a reproach and a byword throughout the world. How is it possible that citizens of intelligence and common morality could so long have tolerated the glaring oppressions and infamous usurpations of these bloated and notorious scoundrels, it is impossible to understand or explain on any other theory than that of indifference to their acts, or utter helplessness to remedy them. Among the members of the miscalled Democratic Party in your City there must be many who, as Christian men and upright citizens, cannot but look upon these fellows with scorn and contempt; and yet these Christian and upright men will, with their right hand drop the ballot for those whom they cannot but fear and despise at heart. When party discipline and obedience thus sets at defiance conscience and the proper relations between a man's conduct and his convictions, he ought seriously to consider the question whether his religion or morality is not, after all, a delusion and a sham. If one's principles do not control his actions, they are worthless.

If Tammany controls so large a portion of the ignorant, depraved, and dangerous classes in your City, why is it that every intelligent, honest, and patriotic citizen, regardless of party, does not spontaneously rally to the side of right, and, with the ballot, crush this incipient enemy that, if permitted, must soon destroy everything you most value? Certainly no honest man in your City can be indifferent to the alarming power and corruption of Tammany, as controlled by TWEED, SWEENY, FISK, JR., and HOFFMAN. Their kite flies high with such a tail for "Governor!"

Is it the feeling of helplessness in presence of such oppression and outrage that paralyzes the people of your City? If that is the reason, then prosperity, luxury and love of ease have done its work for you, and you have arrived at that point where conspirators can make of you their easy victims, and soon will be able to pocket of your wealth by millions, where now they steal but thousands. I notice that you complain of the Wall-street bankers and brokers and others, who "have no time for politics," "no interest in politics," &c. It is just this want of time and interest, this fear of being soiled by contact with repeaters and knaves, that stimulates and intensifies the acts and energies of these men who aim to be your masters, and mean that you shall be their helpless slaves before they are through with you. As it now is, you are working for them so successfully that they all can grow fabulously rich without any business but politics. Men of business and capital will soon find themselves without profitable employment, unless they at once begin also to make a business of politics.

The most pitiable and hopeless cry that comes from your City is this very state of inaction among so many of your men of intelligence and wealth. It is nothing less than a criminal subservience to the most gigantic and crushing evils that can impend over any people. And there is no help or relief for you, except that which you yourselves furnish for your own deliverance. If these conspirators obtain the full power they are striving after, it is easy to picture the results. FISK, JR., with the stolen Erie shares in his pocket, and his twenty thousand men, besides his Ninth Regiment, to do his bidding; TWEED, SWEENY & CO., with their rapidly accumulating millions of money and hosts of servile followers; and HOFFMAN, who, under any lying pretense, would, if bidden by his masters, array, if possible, the military power of the State in furtherance of the plans of these enemies of law and right—with a combination of elements such as these, and an opportunity for their exercise, what would your lives, your property, and your business be worth? This is just what indifference, or the criminal excuse of helplessness, will certainly bring upon you. Men who deserve the liberty of living under the reign of law and order, and free from oppression and robbery, do not thus stand idly by when dangers like these threaten them. Beside these considerations of a personal nature, there are others in which we, as citizens of the State at large, desire to bring to your notice. We claim that you have no right thus to stand with excuses in your mouths instead of ballots in your hands. Our great State is today humiliated and in disgrace and bondage to corruption, because your respectable men of New-York permitted an overwhelming fraud on the ballot-box of your corrupt City, by which you suffered HOFFMAN, the pliant tool of this dangerous organization, to become our Governor, and thus to bring upon us all our present degradation and danger. We deny your right to neglect a duty that reverses the just judgment of the people of the Empire State, and thus to commit us over into the hands of an organized band of conspirators, whose design is to plunder not only the whole State, but through the State to seize the throat of the nation in its deadly grasp. Already we hear the warning cry of "HOFFMAN for President in 1872."

Will HOFFMAN, as President, have other masters than he has as Governor? But for the neglect and indifference of the respectable classes of New-York, we would have escaped the bitter experience of the past two years. We in the country also have business cares and occupations, from which we prefer not to be diverted to "politics." We also love ease, and have as much aversion as you to mingle in scenes that election day too often develops; but we have heretofore done our duty, as citizens and patriots, to ourselves, *to you*, and to the State at large; and but for the mill-stone you have hung about our necks we should now be enjoying the pleasant fruits of our own obedience to duty and true citizenship, instead of suffering the bitter consequences of your indifference and neglect. We protest against the continuance of this shameful bondage to "Rings" and secret political organizations existing in your City, to the destruction of the political integrity of the State, which you have the power utterly to destroy, if you will but discharge the common duties of citizens and patriots.

CENTRAL NEW-YORK.

### Inflation of Prices.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Your interesting article on "Watering Away Wealth," has raised the question whether this process has not been extended more or less to all descriptions of property, private, as well as corporate, and if so, whether we are not to seek for some generally operating cause which ought to be removed. In this City, certainly, all productive real estate has nearly doubled in price; rents of houses having increased from $800 in 1863 to $1,300 in 1865; and from $800 in 1865 to $1,350 in 1867—those bringing $800 in 1863, now renting for $1,600, and over.

During the first two years of the war, the tendency was rather down than up, owing to the want of confidence in the future, on the part of investors, who preferred to keep their means well in hand. Since 1863 the rise has been constant, until within the past year, there has been a reduction somewhat proportioned to the increase in the money, or gold value of our paper dollars, which have advanced from an average of seventy cents for eight years to Dec. 1, 1870, up to ninety; or more than twenty-five per cent., as measured by the price of gold at present.

It seems to some persons who have been looking at this subject, independent of partisan considerations that the inflation of which you justly complain, is in part at least due to the issue of paper to be used as money, which has no value of itself; which does not represent any existing value; which does not bear interest as all debts should, and is not payable at any specified date, or convertible, as all currency should be, by the specie standard, into that which the holder desires to pay or purchase. Such paper, no matter by whom it is put forth, can never fail to depreciate, and we can expect nothing but a rise in prices when it is used in our business, transactions. It must be sufficiently apparent now to reflecting, unprejudiced minds, that the notes issued under the Legal-tender act should have insured a compound, gold interest, sufficient to have made their purchasing power equal to gold, so that at least the holders of some thousands of millions of dollars of obligations, payable by the specie standard, should not have been wronged, as they were, most essentially, by being compelled to accept paper which, during a portion of the time, had not more than half as much purchasing power as that which had been promised. There was no excuse for this wrong, unless we find it in the total ignorance of one of the simplest laws in finance, which is, that there shall be no legislation which tends to impair the validity of contracts, or change, without the consent of both contending parties, the relation previously existing between them.

The action of natural laws we must consent to accept without complaint, and so far as prices have been inflated by the diminished cost of gold, as measured by the labor required for its production, we may claim that parties to contracts must take the risk. But we are not justified either in issuing irredeemable, inconvertible paper, or in permitting such paper to remain in circulation after we have means for its payment or conversion.

Provision should have been made immediately after the war closed for funding all the legal tenders and national bank notes by placing both upon interest until bonds could have been prepared into which they could be converted upon equitable terms, and all currency debts should have been treated on the same principle, taking them at their true money value, and then new notes issued by the banks, and all contracts made by the specie standard, as in former years. This would have reduced prices, but not values, and all parties would have had justice done.

D. W.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 31, 1870.

### Shall the Reign of Corruption Cease?

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

One would suppose that the result of the exposures you have made from day to day of those who rule our City and carry on gigantic schemes of public plunder, would have been an uprising of the honest, respectable portion of the community, and the speedy flight of those who have grown rich at the expense of the people. Of what stuff are we made, that we continue to submit to insults and outrages that in almost any other portion of the world would long before this have resulted in revolution? Are our merchants, lawyers, bankers and mechanics awaking to a sense of the perils of the hour, and the deep disgrace that is fastening upon the fair name of our City?

How long will the people be content quietly to submit, to systems of robbery that will soon sink us beneath the load of additional taxation? How long shall the judicial Bench be occupied by men who add insult to our injuries by pretending to administer justice, while they protect such men as FISK and those associated with him in schemes of rascality? There is power in the united action of the honest portion of the community to remedy the evil. Let us be up and doing—trying in the first place the effect in a peaceful way of the power of combined numbers. Let all honest men come together now to root out the present set in office and get a look at the books, to know where and how we stand. Let us know how things stand in the various offices—if the credit of our bonds has been impaired—how many inspectors of armories and buildings there are at $1,800 per annum—how many of sewers, streets, warte-pipes, &c., &c.—how many thousands of others who do nothing but draw pay once a month. Let "Boss" TWEED and his friends succeed in this election, and there will be no end of jobs for taking money from the pockets of the people, the loss of which the poor must share with the rich. The patent gas-burner to be applied to every street lamp at a cost of $16 each, laid aside for the time being, will no doubt again be brought forward and adopted. The water meter, which every house-owner will be compelled to adopt at enormous cost, will yield the Ring a pile before which that realized from the new Courthouse will pale into insignificance. New places will have to be provided for thousands of public loafers for services rendered in this struggle to retain control of the public purse.

Citizens of New-York! Now is the time to free yourselves from the yoke of TWEED, FISK and the corrupt crew. Make up your minds to set aside all business on the day of election; vote early and induce your friends to do likewise, and then lend your aid in support of the officers appointed to prevent repeaters from overriding an honest expression of the people as to who shall administer the affairs of our City.

P.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 2, 1870.

### The Welfare of Our Country.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Noticing the appeal to our citizens in your columns this morning, I wish to add another voice, however faint, urging all honest men to exert every power for the success of the Republican Party in the coming election. If all who have the welfare of our country at heart would take more active interest in politics, instead of being so absorbed in money-making, they, by a greater number, might overcome the Democratic Party, who have so long disgraced our public offices, and we might hope for a change in our Government, and dishonesty, fraud and corruption would be less common among us.

S. G. M.

### The Times and the Ring.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I want to thank you for the noble stand you have taken in behalf of sound principles and an honest government, and for the grand work you are doing in forwarding the campaign against the present corrupt City and State Governments. Some of your recent articles have been read and quoted with admiration, and have had more effect than you can be aware of. The TIMES has an enviable distinction and commanding influence. Its neatness, taste, versatility, ability, enterprise and high-toned character make it one of the very best papers in the country. As a constant and grateful reader, I cannot do less than thank you for the telling blows you are dealing at political dishonesty and corruption, and the grand work you are doing to form a sound public opinion.

W. T. C.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 4, 1870.

## Rampant Rowdyism.

At an early hour yesterday morning a number of ruffians belonging to the John Murray Association, a notorious Tammany organization, who had been attending a ball at Apollo Hall, were creating a great disturbance in Twenty-eighth-street. Roundsman HUBBARD, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, requested them to make less noise, when one of them drew a pistol, and pointing it at the officer, threatened to shoot him if he did not go away. HUBBARD rapped for assistance, and then advanced upon the ruffians with no other arms than his club, when they fled, and as they ran fired several shots upon the officer, one of which struck him in the side, penetrating his overcoat and grazing the skin. He did not pause in the pursuit, but the roughs were fleeter of foot, and escaped.

## American Society of Civil Engineers.

At the annual meeting of the American Society of Civil Engineers, Wednesday, at their rooms, No. 63 William-street, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

*President*—ALFRED W. CRAVEN.
*First Vice-President*—Julius W. Adams.
*Second Vice-President*—Thomas C. Clark.
*Treasurer*—James O. Morse.
*Secretary*—Alfred P. Boller.
*Directors*—Gen. Geo. S. Greene, John F. Ward, Jacob M. Clark, Thomas F. Rowland, Charles Macdonald.

## Essex County Board of Freeholders—Important Meeting Yesterday.

The Essex County Board of Freeholders met in the Court-house in Newark, yesterday. Reports presented showed that the cost of the several bridges just completed amounts to $40,164 28. This includes $32,068 28 for rebuilding High Bridge, at Bloomfield, which enormous amount caused some suspicions of fraud a few months ago.

A report of the Committee of Freeholders from Essex, Hudson, and Union Counties, to whom was referred the question of establishing a school-ship for the reclaiming of youthful transgressors of the law, was read. It spoke in the very highest terms of the success of the experiment in Massachusetts, and also stated that a suitable vessel for the purpose could be obtained for about $25,000. That cost, however, would be lessened by a return from apprenticeship fees and wages earned by delinquents. The Committee, in closing, unanimously recommended the establishment of such an institution.

## REPEATERS PLEADING GUILTY.

### McLaughlin, of the Tammany General Committee, Convicted by Plea of Illegal Registration—His Career as a Repeater—Plea by Herman Schroeder—The Prisoners to be Sentenced on Monday.

Another large crowd attended the United States Circuit Court, yesterday morning, for the purpose of witnessing the arraignment of men charged with illegal registration. Judge WOODRUFF presided, and District-Attorney DAVIS, Hon. CALEB CUSHING and Assistant District-Attorney PURDY appeared for the prosecution. The first prisoner arraigned was JOHN MCLAUGHLIN, a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee, who was represented by Messrs. CURTIS and STOUGHTON and others, as counsel. The proceedings opened with a motion by the District-Attorney to commence the trial of the accused. One of the counsel for the latter said that he had examined into the facts in the case, and that he had found that MCLAUGHLIN had violated the State and National laws in regard to elections. It was then announced that the prisoner would withdraw his plea of not guilty, and would enter a plea of guilty, hoping at the same time for the mercy of the Court.

Mr. STOUGHTON—We are not here, after the opinion delivered in this Court on a late occasion, to defend any man whom we suppose to have violated the State law by registering more than once. We suppose that our duty is to submit to the law here, seeking our remedy elsewhere, if there be one to which we be entitled.

The DISTRICT-ATTORNEY—I desire to make a remark. The learned counsel says that he is willing that the defendant should submit to any offense against the State law. I hope the prisoner is not to understand that he is to plead guilty to any such offense.

Judge WOODRUFF—The prisoner should understand with what he is charged.

The DISTRICT-ATTORNEY—He is charged with an offense against the laws of the United States. The prisoner is here, and he hears what his counsel says.

Judge WOODRUFF—I trust there is no misapprehension on the part of the prisoner as to what he is charged with. He is indicted for an offense against the laws of the United States, and it is for that you (addressing the accused) are to plead guilty or not. Do you understand?

MCLAUGHLIN pleaded guilty, after which District-Attorney DAVIS said that he would move for sentence on Monday next, and that he desired to present some facts in relation to the case on affidavits.

Mr. STOUGHTON objected to the introduction of any affidavits about MCLAUGHLIN by the prosecution, but the Court finally remanded the prisoner until Monday.

Besides being a delegate to the Tammany General Committee, MCLAUGHLIN is notoriously known in the Eighth Ward as the proprietor of a vile dance-house in Mercer-street, near Houston-street. The indictment on which he pleaded contained four counts against him. The first charged him with having fraudulently registered at No. 46 Renwick-street, giving No. 505 Greenwich-street as his place of residence. The persons who saw him register there were JOHN WOLF, an inspector of election, and LUKE CLARK, a supervisor of election, together with REUBEN T. ANDERSON and others. Mrs. SUMMERFIELD and OWEN J. NONAN testified that they were occupants of the house at No. 46 Renwick-street, but said that MCLAUGHLIN did not live there. It was ascertained that his real place of abode was at No. 140 Laurens-street. The second count charges him with having falsely enrolled his name on the registry list at No. 179 Prince-street, and with having told the inspectors, THOMAS RICHARDS and A. ROBERTS, that he lived at No. 117 Sullivan-street. WM. ROOME showed that the house named was kept by him as a boarding-house, and that MCLAUGHLIN was not one of his patrons. The third and fourth counts charge the accused with having registered his name from No. 152 Sullivan-street, and from No. 140 Laurens-street.

After the disposition of MCLAUGLIN's case by the Court, HERMAN SCHROEDER also withdrew his former plea of not guilty and entered a plea of guilty. The latter was remanded until Monday for sentence.

SCHOEDER was indicted for registering in the Eighth Ward under the name of John Moore, giving his residence at No. 49 Renwick-street.

## Award of Contracts for Laying Street Pavements and Other Work.

Yesterday the following contracts were awarded by the Department of Public Works:

#### STREET PAVEMENTS.

For paving with improved Nicolson pavement Cliff-street, from John to Frankfort-street, and Forty-third-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue, awarded to the Nicolson Pavement Company, the first at $16,217 and the second at $15,147 50. For paving with Belgian pavement Fifty-fifth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River; awarded to J. GEARTY at $16,295. Thirty-first street, from Second-avenue to the East River; awarded to E. CAMPBELL at $13,803 50. Varick-street, from Franklin to Carmine-street; awarded to L. W. JOHNSON at $37,410 04. Seventy-seventh-street, from Madison to Fifth-avenue; awarded to J. B. DEVLIN at $5,085 75; Fifty-ninth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River; awarded to E CAMPBELL at $16,169 40. Pearl-street, from Whitehall-street to Coenties-slip; awarded to BROWN & MOGH at $7,336 50. Broome-street, from the Bowery to Norfolk-street; awarded to the same at $19,012 50.

#### SEWERS.

For the construction of sewers in the following streets: First-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-first to One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, awarded to A. DOWDNEY at $3,085; Fourth-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth to One Hundred and Thirty-second-street, awarded to the same at $8,905; Avenue A, from Seventy-ninth to Eighty-sixth-street, awarded to S. RUCK, Jr., at $21,900; Laurens-street, from Broome to Spring-street, awarded to M. GARVIN at $5,985; One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, between Second and Third avenues, awarded to SMITH & NOONAN at $3,740; One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, from Third-avenue to Harlem River, awarded to D. CROWLEY at $10,315 25.

For regulating and grading the following streets: Madison-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to Ninety-ninth-street, awarded to J. D. MOORE & SON at $63,340; Madison-avenue, from One Hundred and Fifth to One Hundred and Twentieth-street, awarded to the same at $104,404; Eighth-avenue, from One Hundredth to One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, awarded to B. M. BRODERICK at $267,576 89; Seventy-third-street, from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River, awarded to D. J. HARRIS at $48,472; Eighty-sixth-street, from First-avenue to East River, awarded to R. & S. CUNNINGHAM at $9,975 20; South-street, from Jackson to Corlears-street, awarded to M. MCKEON at $1,286.

## Trotting on the Prospect Park Fair Grounds Course, L. I.—Three Races Announced, and Two Forfeits.—Mountain Boy Defeats George Wilkes.

The delightful weather, and the prospect of witnessing three advertised trots, attracted a large assemblage to the Prospect Park Fair Grounds Association Course, yesterday. They were, however, doomed to disappointment, for the most interesting race—that between *Honest Allen* and running mate, and *Lucy* and running mate—did not take place, *Lucy* and her mate having paid forfeit two days ago, although the Association studiously concealed the fact from the public, and advertised it as coming off up to the morning of the race. The second race, a match between HIRAM HOWE's s. g. *Silvertail* and W. H. JARVIS' s. g. *Tom Breeze*, for $500, also fell through, the latter paying forfeit. The third race on the card really did come off. It was a match for $500, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, between JAMES D. MCMANN's b. g. *Mountain Boy* and W. BORST's br. s. *George Wilkes*. In this race *Mountain Boy* was a warm favorite, the betting being $100 to $30 on his winning. This he did in two heats, distancing the stallion in the second. Time—2:27, 2:25¾. *Wilkes* acted badly in both heats, especially the second, in which he broke so repeatedly that the distance flag fell in his face, leaving *Mountain Boy* the winner of the race and money.

#### SUMMARY.

PROSPECT PARK COURSE, L. I., Nov. 4.—Match for $500, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| J. D. McMann's b. g. Mountain Boy | 1 | 1 |
| W. Borst's br. s. George Wilkes | 2 | dis. |

Time—2:27, 2:25¾.

## Base-Ball—Mutual vs. Atlantic.

The Mutuals are home again, and today will have a trial of skill in the first of a new series of matches with the Atlantics, whose stock, since their late victory over the Reds, is way up in the market again. As the weather promises to be fine, and both clubs will try their best to win, the chances are that there will be lively sport on the Capitoline Grounds this afternoon.

It should be generally understood by the fraternity that the Mutual Club closed their regular season of championship contests after their offer to play a tournament series for the whip pennant had been refused. Since then they have been simply playing "exhibition" contests, the result of which did not affect their title of champions at all. They cannot be deprived of the "whip" until 1871, by which time they will have been made still stronger than they are now.

## Star vs. Atlantic.

The home-and-home game between [illegible] Clubs will be played on the Capitoline Grounds on Saturday next. This game will [illegible] the Star season for 1870. Their record has [illegible] the most creditable of any amateur [illegible]

## THE JACKSON WILL.

### A Contest Between One Wife and the Son of Another Over the Estate of the Deceased Husband—He is Discarded by One Wife of Sixteen and Provides Himself With Another of the Same Age.

The case of Moses W. S. Jackson, appellant, against Anna M. Jackson and others, respondents, which was heard in the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, presents some novel phases of social life. The contest is over the will of Moses W. S. Jackson, who left a very considerable estate in real and personal property, and comes up on an appeal from a decree of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, made April 2, 1869, admitting to probate the will of Moses W. S. Jackson, the elder. The contestant and appellant in the case is a son of a first marriage of the testator; $500 was left him by the will. The respondents are the executors, the persons interested to sustain the will being the testator's other children, and their mother, his widow, Mrs. Ann Margaret Jackson. The contestant was brought up by his grandmother, Mrs. Elise Farrand, a woman whose jealousy and interference respondents claim, and whose influence with her daughter, led her to leave Mr. Jackson within three years of their marriage. Whatever opposition there was to the probate of the will was due to Mrs. Farrand, and depended mainly upon her own testimony of matters as to which, wherever in the nature of the case it was possible, she was proved to have been incorrect. Although the facts have been heretofore noticed in the Times, we give the following statement, as made by counsel for the respondents on the present argument before the General Term: The testator was married to Mrs. Farrand's daughter, May 6, 1845. She was at the time a school girl, only fifteen years of age. She continued at school for six weeks, and then moved to a small house on West Thirty-second-street, New-York, which Mr. Jackson fitted up and furnished, remaining there two or three months, and then returned to her mother. The daughter was young, capricious and exacting, but Mr. Jackson was attached to her, and she probably would have grown to properly perform her duties as a wife and mother, but for the instrumentality of Mrs. Farrand. She put up her daughter to complain that Mr. Jackson did not properly furnish the house, did not keep a servant, &c.; and the result was, that in two or three months Mrs. Jackson left her husband to take care of himself, and returned to her mother. She went to school for a week or two; remained at her mother's house for some six weeks or more, and then Mr. Jackson induced her to return home. She again left him for her mother's house, in a short time, and he then gave up the attempt to keep his own house, and after a while followed her to her mother's. They then tried living—two families—that of the parents-in-law and Mr. Jackson, in one house; this continued till the early part of 1848; Mrs. Farrand subjecting Mr. Jackson to close espionage, and she and her daughter frequently taking him to task. He was a member of the City Council, which kept him late from home at night. Early in 1848 there was a quarrel, and Mrs. Jackson left her husband, not to return. There was no evidence in the case, except a very improbable story of Mrs. Farrand, that Mr. Jackson ever again saw his wife. Her conduct and that of the mother had entirely alienated his affections from her, and even from their only child, the contestant, who was born in 1847. The mother and child ever after lived with her mother, Mrs. Farrand. Mrs. Jackson died Feb. 5, 1860. Mrs. Farrand tried by her testimony to make it appear that the cause of these troubles was the present Mrs. Jackson. Her evidence is so confused, contradictory, and was given at once with such bitterness and such want of intelligence, as to make quite incomprehensible many of her statements. The facts were as follows: Mrs. Jackson, the respondent, was the daughter of a German lady named Eva Schnauffer. She was born in 1834, and therefore, at the commencement of the difficulty between Mr. Jackson and his first wife, was but eleven years of age. Mr. Jackson became acquainted with the family in 1848 or 1849, visited them as an unmarried man, and in 1850 was married to the respondent. It was about eleven months before the birth of her first child, who in July, 1867, was between sixteen and seventeen years of age. She was at the time ignorant of his previous marriage. Shortly before she was to become a mother, he revealed to her the fact, and that their marriage had been a sham. She was but sixteen years of age at this time, was ardently attached to Mr. Jackson; of his affection for her there could be no more convincing test than that it [illegible] him to commit a crime that he might make her so far as was possible his wife. They continued to live together, known and respected by their neighbors, as man and wife, till Mr. Jackson's death, on Aug. 11, 1862. Four children were born of this union, all now living. On March 29, 1851, the first wife obtained a divorce, her complaint charging Mr. Jackson with adultery with persons unknown. The fact that this proceeding was prosecuted by Mrs. Farrand, and that she did not charge adultery with the present Mrs. Jackson, is an effectual refutation of so much of her testimony as was designed to create the impression that Mr. Jackson would have remained true to his first wife but for the influence of her who became the second. Though the decree in divorce did not permit Mr. Jackson to marry again, his affection for the respondent, and his regard for their children, led him, after it was obtained, to go through a regular ceremony of marriage, solemnized at Trenton, N. J., by a clergyman. In the year 1852, Mr. Jackson and his family moved to Bergen Point, N. J., where he continued to reside until his death. He was taken seriously sick about one week before he died. His first wife having previously died, and all obstacles being thus removed to a valid marriage with the respondent, on the same morning he insisted on again going through a ceremony of marriage with her, and this though she objected that it was unnecessary. His great affection for her and for the children she had borne him, he not only manifested by this attempt, so far as in his power, to remove any stigma he had attached to their good fame, but by the earnestness with which he committed them to the care of his own brother, David S. Jackson.

The will was drawn by Francis P. Miller, a Justice of the Peace, residing at Bergen, and the execution witnessed by him and by a Dr. Henry P. Fisher. A Mr. Charles Davis also signed as a witness, Mr. Jackson acknowledging the execution to him. The will was admitted to probate in Sept. 1, 1862. On June 21, 1864, on the application of Mrs. Farrand, that probate was set aside by the Surrogate, and on Sept. 20, 1865, after a full trial upon the merits, he made his decree again admitting the will to probate. The only contest was as to the formality of execution. Dr. Fisher, one of the witnesses, was away, and could not be examined, and the evidence of Mr. Miller, the only other witness present at the execution, was somewhat confused, and perhaps justified the inference that he and Dr. Fisher, as witnesses, had signed before the testator. This Court, at General Term, held this point of the order of time in signing the will, as immaterial, but the Court of Appeals held otherwise, and ordered a new trial. After the new hearing thus ordered, the will was again admitted to probate, and from that decree the present appeal is taken. On the trial before the Surrogate, the contestant opposed the admission of the will to probate, on the ground of insufficient execution; that the testator was mentally incompetent, and that he was unduly influenced by Mrs. Jackson, his second wife. The attending physician of Mr. Jackson was Dr. Booth, whose testimony went to sustain the mental capacity of the deceased to make a valid will, while Dr. Frederick G. Payne, who was incidentally called in by some of the parties interested, testified that Jackson was not in a condition of mind to execute a valid will. It is claimed by counsel for Mrs. Jackson that in Bergen County, at the time of Jackson's decease, there were two rival medical organizations. Dr. Booth belonged to one, Dr. Payne to the other, and the latter and his confederates, who admitted their bitter feeling toward Dr. Booth, improved the opportunity to follow up his first outrage of intruding himself upon a patient in Dr. Booth's charge by attacking the latter's medical reputation.

On the part of the contestants it was claimed that the will was invalid because of the incompetency of the witnesses—Miller, D. S. Jackson and Anna M. Jackson—they being executors and interested parties; that the form of execution was insufficient; that the testator was incompetent and was unduly influenced by Mrs. Jackson, for whom, according to some of the testimony, the deceased had no affection.

The Court reversed the decision of the Surrogate and awarded an issue to be tried by a jury.

William H. Taggart for appellant; John E. Parsons for respondent.

## Activity in the Gold Room.

The Gold Room was the scene of considerable activity on Thursday afternoon, after the close of the regular business of the Exchange. Gold was selling at 110⅝, when a prominent Wall-street broker offered $1,000,000 at 110½, and $10,000 were purchased by another Wall-street operator at the offered price. Another broker at this time insisted that he also, had purchased $10,000, which the party who had made the original offer denied. High words ensued, which resulted in a scuffle, but before any damage was done the combatants were separated. An executive session was immediately convened to inquire into the matter, but after some discussion the subject was deferred until yesterday morning, when another executive session was held, and after some discussion a motion to discipline the offender was carried, only five votes being cast in the negative. The formal resolution declares Robert Baile suspended for thirty days. It is claimed by Mr. Baile's friends that the transaction as to the sale of the gold was regular, and in proof of this it is shown that the $10,000 was delivered to the party purchasing it yesterday morning; further, that Mr. Baile had no transaction with Mr. Walsh, who alleged that he bought $10,000 of him at the same price, and that Mr. Walsh called him (Baile) a liar, when Baile seized him by the collar, and was proceeding to resent the imputation when he was prevented by the intervention of other parties. Mr. Baile's friends also claim that the occurrence took place out of the regular business hours of the Exchange; that the action of the Board was summary, in that it gave Mr. Baile no opportunity to be heard before a committee in defense; and that the punishment is greater than the offense warranted. The subject will, doubtless, come before the Exchange again, when a revision of Mr. Baile's case may be had.

## MURDERING WITH IMPUNITY.

### More About the Chatham-Street Case—The Advertisement of Quacks—A Crying Evil—The Remedy.

New-York is holding up its hands in horror at the murder of Mary Geary in Chatham-street, and one of the perpetrators of this deed is now imprisoned in the Tombs. But why is one of these villains singled out and shut up, while hundreds of others engaged in the same business go free? We know positively that there were at least two men in this den in Chatham-street, each calling himself Dr. Evans. An individual who went into this slaughter-pen on two different occasions, was met by a blear-eyed, besotted-looking thing probably forty-five years of age, calling itself Dr. Evans, and under pretence of wishing to purchase medicine was told positively that it would produce abortion without fail within five days. He offered the stuff for $10, but the party not offering to take it, was followed to the door, and the mixture attempted to be forced upon him at $1. The man asserted that he had never known his preparations to fail in a single case. About ten days since the same party called again, and asked for Dr. Evans. A short, stout man, with thick, black, bushy hair, apparently dyed, presented himself, and said he was Dr. Evans. In the course of a conversation upon the subject, the man declared that the compounds sold by him for the alleged purposes would not produce the effect claimed, and that he resorted to instruments as the only certain means. He stated that more than $300 worth of pills, drops, &c., were sold there weekly, the year round; that they charged what they could get, and the price for an operation was from $150 upward; that those who bought medicine and were disappointed in its results generally came back and submitted to an operation, which he considered rather dangerous. He further stated that the majority of those engaged in this business are not physicians, while some have diplomas. This villain is still at large.

We do not know who Mary Geary, the victim in this case, was. It is sufficient that at least three deaths of this character have occurred within a year in this City that have come under the notice of the authorities. But we have positive evidence that hundreds of Mary Geary's are brought from the country yearly to get rid of their unborn illegitimate offspring—girls brought up in the ways of virtue, of former good character, and holding the highest position in society. They are lured here by the advertisements of just such miscreants as this Evans. Girls who have enjoyed all the luxuries that wealth could give to happy homes are tortured by hundreds in foul dens, full of dogs and vermin, by the instruments of these butchers. The investigation of the Chatham-street case discloses the fact that ladies of high position in New-York were in communication with this fiend. Medical men who have given this subject their attention, have found the extent of the business to be alarming. One of the most respectable physicians in the City tried, for the sake of humanity, to get all the facts connected with it, and the proofs obtained by him led him to denounce it as "the sin of the day." There are at least one hundred places in New-York where abortion is practiced. To name the parties would only be advertising their business. Not ten of these have physicians' diplomas. Yet women from the country put their lives in the hands of these quacks, who would scarcely trust their own family physician at home, without a consultation, in a bad case of fever. Abortion, where death ensues, is murder in the first degree, and in ordinary cases is by the laws of New-York punishable by at least a year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary. Yet these people flaunt their signs in defiance of the law in localities where a hundred thousand people per day pass by and read them. The slums of Greenwich-street, Liberty-street, Chatham-street, Amity-street, and the wealthier bagnios up-town, each have a place or two of this kind within their immediate reach. One notorious house up-town has at this time twenty victims within its walls who have undergone this infernal torture. At least two newspapers in this City published within two hundred yards of the City Hall, flaunt in the eyes of young girls every Sunday morning, before they go to church, a column and a half of advertisements of these parties, where they openly proclaim in about as many words, their willingness to commit the same crime for which this Evans now lies in the Tombs. And more—there are some regular practicing physicians who carry on this thing privately within the circle of their practice. One wretch, who never passed through a college, attended a girl, who died. He was required to certify to the Board of Health the cause of her death, which he alleged was a "coald." On being asked to register his address he wrote it No. 294 "Bee" (B) street. To such hands are delicate girls, carefully nurtured, consigned, when they fall a prey to the seducer.

Investigations by the Police Department show that a large proportion of victims come here to be operated upon from distant cities. Papers in Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis and other Western cities are flooded with advertisements, showing where, in *New-York*, one crime may be covered up by the commission of another.

The Police try to work on the side of humanity, and endeavor to bring the murderers to justice, but they have little encouragement. Of three parties lately arrested for this crime, every one is now at liberty, carrying on the same infernal trade. A scoundrel, calling himself Dr. Berg, cut a woman's abdomen open, and then certified to the Board of Health that she died of "*aneurism of the aeorta.*" He was arrested, afterward released on bail, and the case was never brought to trial. This is only one of the many cases brought to light, but if certain boxes and the river could speak, they would tell some fearful tales.

All the best medical authorities agree—and the fact has never been contradicted—that no medicine is certain to produce a miscarriage. It may bring such a result, in about two cases out of five. And parties going to these dens generally submit to the torture of instruments. It is time a stop was put to this business. If newspapers are to be allowed to advertise these people, let them also put in the next column that thieves and murderers, at such a street and number, will undertake to rob a bank or cut a man's throat for hire. If girls are to read these things before going to church and on their return, churches and Sunday-schools will soon be closed forever. In New-Jersey, a year and a half ago, the Legislature passed a sweeping act forbidding this practice in any form whatever, and subjecting the violators to heavy penalties. If New-York does not speedily follow the example, God pity her daughters in the next generation.

## Last Day of the American Institute Fair.

The annual Fair of the American Institute closes to-day. At 4 P. M. the award of premiums will be made, and the closing address will be delivered. In the evening there will be a grand promenade concert, with which the exhibition for 1870 will close. The judges selected by the Board of Managers to pass upon the merits of the various articles exhibited for competition have been hard at work during the past week, and did not close their labors till late last evening. The fairs of the Institute until that of 1869 usually resulted in a pecuniary loss to its enterprising projectors. The last Fair was an exception, and made a profit of about $20,000, while that of this year has been a still greater success in that direction, exceeding by more than $5,000 the profits of any previous exhibition.

## LAW REPORTS.

### DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 4.

*By Judge Cardozo.*

Miller et al. *vs.* Glass et al.; judgment granted.

Voorhees *vs.* National Citizens' Bank of New-York; default opened on payment of $10 costs; judgment to stand on security upon defendants' stipulating to refer, &c., and to proceed on two days' notice.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 4.

*By Judge Loew.*

Terhune *vs.* Terhune; motion for leave to file a supplemental answer granted on payment of $10 costs.

Neville *vs.* The Anchor Life Insurance Company; motion granted without costs to either party.

### SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR ADMISSION TO THE BARS.

The Committee on Examination of Students will meet on Wednesday, Nov. 9, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M. Applications must be filed before that date.

By order of the Committee,
EDWARD PATTERSON,
A. S. SULLIVAN,
M. EDELSON,
Committee.

### UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 210. *Deery's Lessee* vs. *Craig, et. al.*—This cause comes here a second time from the Circuit Court of the District of Maryland, on a writ of error taken by the plaintiff. It is an ejectment for the recovery of an individual third part of a tract of land on Kent Island, Chesapeake Bay. On the former hearing there were but two questions: First, as to whether a certain ancient deed and its recitals had been properly excluded below when offered as evidence, in view of facts and conveyances adduced to show that possession had been passed with and been continuously held under it; and second, whether a deed from the mother of the plaintiff, (which the Court below had admitted,) conveying all her interest in the manor, was sufficiently executed and acknowledged under the statutes of Maryland, in respect to conveyances by *femmes covert*. This Court then reversed the decision of the Circuit Court on the first point and sustained it on the second. The deed admitted against her was fatal to her case as the record stood; but the cause was remanded for a new trial on the ground that the plaintiff might possibly have been deterred by the rejection of the deed, which was erroneously excluded, from setting out her full case in reply to the deed which was properly admitted, and it was but just that she should have an opportunity of putting herself right if such was the case. By the rejection of the ancient deed, the Court said she had been prevented from making out over a *prima facie* case, and, therefore, had no interest in offering to show anything (such, for instance, as forgery,) which might avoid the force of her mother's conveyance. When the case came up the second time at the Circuit, the plaintiff, instead of claiming under her mother, and against the deed, which the Court had remanded the cause to discredit, asserted title exclusively under that same deed as an heir-at-law of her cousin, the son of the party to whom the deed was made; and she consequently now relies on the deed which the Court determined to be a bar to her pretensions, on the case as then presented, and asks the Court to reject the deed on which, as her own proof, she then rested her claim. Her claim is now one-third, as before.

For plaintiff in error, R. J. Brent; for defendant, S. F. Wallis.

## FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 4.

FIRST BOARD.

$3,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.c.108⅝
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.107⅝
1,500 U. S. 5-20 R., '65.107⅜
1,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new....109⅝
57,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.109⅝
2,000 do.......c.109⅝
3,000 do.........109⅝
10,000 do.......b3.109⅝
70,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.106⅛
5,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.......111⅛
5,000 do.........111⅛
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old. 62
19,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n... 60⅛
5,000 do........ 60⅛
5,000 Vir. 6s, R., old.. 50⅛
10,000 S. Car. St. 6s, n., Jan. & July.. 86⅛
2,500 N.Y. Cen. 6s, '83, ex int........ 89
7,000 M. S. & S. F. bds., ex int........ 98
15,000 Cen. Pac. G.Bds 90¾
3,000 do........ 90⅝
3,000 do........ 90¾
1,000 D., L. & W. 1st. 99¾
6,000 C., R. I. & P. 7s. 97¾
1,000 Mor. & Es. 1st. 99¾
4,000 O. & M. C. bds.. 87⅛
1,000 do........ 87¼
2,000 Ohio & M. 1st.... 99¾
6,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st 81⅛
5,000 Tol., P. & W. 1st East. Div.... 85
15 Mech's B'king As. 125
15 Del. & H. Can.... 120
16 do....bet call. 120
100 Mariposa Mining. 4⅛
700 W. U. Tel....b. c. 40⅜
200 do..........b3 40⅜
300 Pac. Mail.......b.c. 42⅜
100 N. Y. Cen. & H.... 91⅝
100 do. bet.call.b3 91⅝
30,000 N. Y. C. & H.C. 86¾
1,200 Reading......... 101⅝
500 do.......b3. 101⅝
300 L. S. & M. S........ 93⅛
20 do........ 93⅛
400 do....bet.call. 93⅛
15 Mich. Cen........ 121
30 Panama.......s60. 73
50 do........ 73
50 do........ 73⅛
80 Ill. Cen........ 135⅛
23 N. J. Cen........ 109
100 Clev. & Pitts.... 108⅛
200 do........ 108⅛
100 Chi. & N. W........ 80
200 do........ 80⅛
200 Chi. & N. W. Pf.... 88⅛
100 Chi. & R. I........ 112
100 do........ 112⅛
100 do.......b30. 112⅛
100 Mil. & St. P........ 61⅛
100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.... 80⅛
300 Tol., W. & W.... 52⅛
35 P., Ft. W. & C. G. 93⅛
300 Del., L. & W........ 110
100 Bos., H. & E........ 3⅛
100 Chi. & Alton.... 116⅛
500 do........ 116⅛
75 do........ 116⅛
70 Mor. & Essex........ 92
200 C., C. & Ind. C.... 18⅛
100 Ohio & Miss........ 32⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.113⅜
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.113⅜
15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.108⅜
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65.107⅜
6,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.107⅜
20,000 do........107⅜
5,000 do.......b3.107⅜
22,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, New........109⅜
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.106⅛
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.109⅛
15,000 do.......b3.109⅜
205,000 do........109⅜
55,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.......111⅛
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, N. 60⅛
5,000 Va. St. 6s, N........ 65⅛
1,000 Georgia St. 7s.... 91⅛
10,000 S. C. St. 6s, N., Jan. and July. 67
1,000 Missouri St. 6s. 91⅛
1,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo., iss........ 91⅛
5,000 Un. P. R. 1st M. 83
5,000 Ohio & M.C. bs., b.c........ 87⅛
600 West. U. Tel., b. c. 40⅛
400 do.......b3. 40⅛
50 Am. M. U. Ex........ 44⅛
100 Pacific Mail........ 42⅛
100 do.......b. cc. 42⅛
100 do........ 42⅛
25 Adams Ex., b. c........ 67
100 N. Y. Cen. Hud. R. 91⅛
50,000 N. Y. C. & Hud. R. Ctfs........ 86⅛
100 Erie R. Pf........ 49
200 Union Pacific R.... 23⅛
40 Panama Railroad.... 74
100 Chi. & N. W. Pf. .......b30. 88⅛
100 do.......b3. 88⅛
100 N. J. Cen. R........ 109
100 Chi. & R. I........ 112⅛
100 Mil. & St. Paul....s3. 61⅛
100 Mil. & St. Paul Pf. 80⅛
100 do........ 80⅛
100 do.......b3. 80⅛
120 Del., Lack. & W.... 110⅛
100 Chi. & Alton........ 116⅛
50 do.......b. c. 116⅛
100 Ohio & Miss.......s3. 32⅛
100 Bos., Hart. & Erie. 3⅛
100 Mor. & Essex........ 92

FRIDAY, NOV. 4—P. M.

The Gold speculation was quite active again today. The dealings through the forenoon brought the price down to 110, which quotation had not been made in any preceding movement since July 7, 1862, on which day the figures were 110@110⅛. The lowest rate in the Spring of the current year was that of 110¼, on Wednesday, March 9. At the reduced prices, today, the short operators were free buyers. Their purchases strengthened the market in the absence of any dispatches confirmatory of last evening's reports and rumors about the signing of an armistice. The afternoon business was within the advanced range of 110¼@110⅜, and the final quotation was 110⅜, as against 110¼ yesterday. The Gold Loan market worked easily, the range having been from flat to 3 ₱ cent. for carrying. The Treasury office paid out $580,347 of coin interest, making the total disbursements thus far, on the November account, with and without rebate, over seven millions. The payment of the coupons received by the *Scotia*, will add an important sum to this aggregate. The income from Customs was about half a million. The coin balance of the Office at the close was about sixty-one millions. None of the 1871 bonds were presented for redemption today. The Gold Exchange Bank clearances were nearly sixty-eight millions. The transfer of the $2,500,000 of Mexican Silver, in transit for London, from the *City of Merida*, which arrived yesterday, to the *Ismalia* steam-ship, which leaves for Liverpool tomorrow, was in progress. The additional shipments of Specie from this port promised to be light—less than half a million. The Foreign Exchange market exhibited very little life, and was quoted barely steady at 109@109½, as the extremes, for Bankers' sixty day bills on London.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 4. }

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold receipts | $972,984 17 |
| Gold payments | 598,889 38 |
| Gold balance | 61,007,314 23 |
| Currency receipts | 710,603 66 |
| Currency payments | 1,514,104 90 |
| Currency balance | 8,631,349 83 |
| Customs | 495,000 00 |

The Public Funds, in sympathy with the early decline in Gold, yielded a fraction, under rather more liberal offerings of the coin bearing issues. The lower prices led to somewhat freer purchases; and with the firmer Gold quotations of the afternoon, values improved a little, the market closing steadily. The Currency Sixes were strong throughout the day, meeting with a pretty free sale to investment buyers. The aggregate business, however, was not large.

The Railway speculation showed increased buoyancy, particularly on the later dealings, which were on an enlarged scale, New-York Central sold up to 92½, and closed firmly at 92; Lake Shore reached 93⅝; Nort-west Preferred, 89⅛, and Rock Island, 112⅞. Reading advanced to 101⅞. Ohio and Mississippi brought 33. On the Miscellaneous list, Western Union Telegraph was the feature, opening at 40½, rising to 41⅛, and closing at 40⅞. The general market wound up quite strong.

The following quotations were made, as compared with Thursday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—NOV. 4.

| | Thursday. | Friday. |
|---|---|---|
| United States 10-40s | 106⅜ | 106⅛ |
| United States 5-20s of 1862 | 108⅜ | 108⅜ |
| United States 5-20s of 1867 | 109⅜ | 109⅜ |
| American Gold Coin | 110⅜ | 110⅜ |
| Bills on London, 60 days | 109⅜ | 109⅜ |
| New Bonds of Tennessee | 60⅜ | 60⅜ |
| New-York Central and Hudson | 91⅜ | 92 |
| N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates | 86⅜ | 87 |
| Reading Railroad | 101 | 101⅜ |
| Chicago and Rock Island | 112⅜ | 112⅜ |
| North-west Common | 79⅜ | 80⅛ |
| North-west Preferred | 88⅜ | 89 |
| Pacific Mail Company | 42⅜ | 42⅜ |
| St. Paul Preferred | 80⅜ | 80⅜ |
| St. Paul Common | 61½ | 61⅜ |
| Lake Shore | 93 | 93⅜ |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 32⅜ | 32⅜ |
| Toledo and Wabash | 52⅜ | 52⅜ |
| Western Telegraph | 40⅜ | 40⅜ |

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States toward the close:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81....113⅜
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81....113⅜
5-20 reg., '62....107⅜
5-20 coup., '62....108⅜
5-20 coup., '64....107⅜
5-20 coup., '65....107⅜
5-20 coup., n. i., '65....109⅜
5-20 coup., '67....109⅜
5-20 coup., '68....109⅜
10-40 reg....106⅛
10-40 coup....106⅛
6s, Currency....111⅛

There was not much animation in State Bonds, but values were fairly supported. The following bids were made at the Stock Board:

Tennessee 6s, old.... 61⅛
Tennessee 6s, new bs.. 60⅛
Virginia 6s, old.... 66⅛
Virginia 6s, new bds.. 64
Virginia 6s, reg., old.. 50⅛
Georgia 6s.... 80
Georgia 7s, new bds.. 91⅛
N. Car. 6s, new bds.... 27⅛
South Carolina 6s.... 87⅛
S. Car. 6s, Apl. & Oct. 66
Missouri 6s.... 91⅛
Mo. 6s, H. & St.Jo., iss 91⅛
Louisiana 6s.... 70
Louisiana 6s, Lev. Bds. 75
Louisiana 8s, Lev.Bds. 85
California 7s.... 110
Connecticut 6s.... 100
Rhode Island 6s.... 100⅛
Alabama 8s.... 100⅛
Arkansas 6s.... 60
Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '81.... 102
Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '86.... 103
Kentucky 6s.... 99⅛
Ill. Canal bds., '70.... 100
Ill. coup. 6s, '77.... 100
Ill. coup. 6s, '79.... 100
Ill. War Loan.... 100
Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '73.. 100
Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '78.. 100
Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '83.. 100
Michigan 7 ₱ ct.... 100
N. Y. Reg. Bty. Loan. 106⅛
N. Y. Coup. Bty. Loan. 106⅛
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72. 105
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73. 105
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74. 105
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75. 105
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77. 105
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78. 105
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '79. 105
N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75. 100

The Railway Mortgages were in rather more general request. Central Pacific Sixes were in quick demand at 90⅝@91, closing at 90⅞@91. Union Pacifics were quoted at 82⅛@83. The bids at the Stock Board were as follows:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.... 88¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.... 89
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.... 88
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.... 88
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.... 100¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76.. 100¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76.... 100¼
Erie 1st ext.... 95¼
Erie 7s, 2d Ind., '79.... 92
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '83.... 87
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., '80.... 80
Erie 7s, 5th Ind., '88.... 79¼
Buff., N. Y. & E.1st,'77 90
Hud. R. 7s 2d S. F., '85.104¾
Harlem C. M. & S. F. 90¾
M. Cen. 1st 8s, '82.... 117
C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ ct. 1st.111¾
Mich. S. 7 ₱ ct. 2d.... 95
M.S.& N.I.S.F.7 ₱ ct. 98
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by M 95¼
Cen. P. bds.... 90¾
Union Pac. 1st bds.... 82¼
Union Pac. L. G. 7s.... 73
Union Pac. Inc. 10s.... 72¼
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct., '70.... 108
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.... 82
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.... 72
Chi. & N. W. S. F.... 97
Chi. & N. W. 1st.... 91
Con. 7 ₱ ct. con.... 88
Han. & St. J. L. G.... 105
Han. & St. Jo. Con.... 105
Lack. & West. bds.... 98¼
Del., L. & W. 1st.... 99
Del., L. & W. 2d.... 94¼
Tol. & Wab. 1st ex.... 91¼
Tol. & Wab. 2d.... 83
Tol. & Wab. E. bds.... 75
Tol., W. & W. c. & S.F 81
Gt. West. 1st, '88.... 100
Gt. West. 1st, '88.... 88¼
Gt. West. 2d, '93.... 80¼
Ill. & S. Iowa 1st.... 76
Gal. & Chi. ex.... 100
Gal. & Chi. 2d.... 98
Chi., R. I. & Pac.... 97¼
Morris & Essex 1st.... 99¼
Morris & Essex 2d.... 96¼
Clev. & Tol. S. F.... 99
N. J. Cen. 2d.... 99
N. J. Cen. new bds.... 99
Pitts., Ft.W. & C. 1st.102
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d. 96
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d. 91¼
Clev. & Pitts. 2d.... 98
Clev. & Pitts. 3d.... 92
Clev. & Pitts. 4th.... 77¼
Chi. & Alt. 1st.... 102
Chi. & Alt. Inc.... 90¼
Ohio & Miss. 1st.... 99
Ohio & Miss. Con.... 87¼
St. L. & I. M. bds.... 86
Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s.... 104¼
Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10 92¼
M. & St.P.1st,I.& M.d 86¼
Mil. & St. P. 2d.... 85
Chi. & Mil. 1st.... 90¼
Joliet & Chi. 1st.... 104
Col., C. & Ind. 1st.... 81¼
Col., C. & Ind. 2d.... 61
Tol., P. & War., E. D. 84¼
Tol., P. & War., W.D. 79¼
Tol., P. & War. 2d.... 86
N. Y. & N. H. 6s.... 97
Bost., H. & E. G.... 28

City Bank Stocks were dull. Mechanics' Banking Association sold at the early Board at 125. The recorded bids for Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares were as follows:

New-York....139
Manhattan....150
Mechanics'....135
Union....135
America....145
City....210
Tradesmen's....151
National....116
Merchants' Exchange 102
Seventh Ward....111
Commerce....123¾
Mechanics' Bkg Ass.121
Broadway....300
Mercantile....126
American Exchange.111
Chatham....170
Hanover....107
Metropolitan....128¾
People's....140
Grocers'....118
East River....111
Market....120
Nassau....109¾
Shoe and Leather....163
Corn Exchange....126
Continental....93
Importers' & Traders'156
Park....167
N. Y. Nat. Exc. Bank.100
Fourth National....106¾
Ninth National....107
Tenth National....125¾
Oriental....154
Gold Exchange....65
Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.100
Del. & Hud. Canal....120
Pennsylvania Coal....220
American Coal....35
Spring Mount. Coal....40
Canton Co., Baltimore 66
Western Union Tel....40¾
Quicksilver Mining....4½
Quicksilver Preferred 8
Mariposa Mining....4½
Mariposa Preferred....8¾
Boston Water Power. 15¾
Adams Express....67
Wells-Fargo Express. 37
Wells-Fargo Ex. Sc.... 2¾
American Express....44
Merchants' Un. Ex....15
Pacific Mail....42¾
Atlantic Mail....24

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—NOV. 4.

*Telegraphed to E. D. Randolph & Co.*

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| City 6s, Old | 101¾ | 102 |
| City 6s, New | 102¼ | 102⅝ |
| Camden and Amboy | 115⅛ | 115⅝ |
| Pennsylvania Central | 59⅜ | 59⅝ |
| Reading | 101⅜ | 101⅝ |
| Lehigh Valley | 59⅛ | 59 |
| Catawissa Preferred | 38⅜ | 38⅝ |
| Philadelphia and Erie | 26⅛ | 26⅜ |
| Northern Central | 44⅛ | 44⅜ |
| Lehigh Navigation | 31⅜ | 31⅝ |
| Lehigh Gold Loan | 89 | 89⅜ |

Money has been in free supply at the steady figures of 5@6 ₱ cent. on call, as the rule of the Street negotiations. The inquiry has been comparatively moderate. The offerings to the Government houses at 4@5 ₱ cent. were more than equal to their requirements. The discount business has been fair in amount, at the uniform rates of 7@8 ₱ cent. ₱ annum, on the better grades of commercial paper. No considerable outflow of Currency has been reported. An early revival of the demand, for Western use, chiefly in connection with the pork-packing operations, is looked for. The City Bank Exchanges were over $89,000,000, and the resulting balances $3,500,000.

The depression in Gold checked business in most kinds of Produce and Merchandise. The main exception was the Wheat movement at the Produce Exchange, which showed increased activity at advanced prices, with free purchases for export, chiefly to fill old freight engagements. The scarcity of freight room continued to embarrass shippers. At the Cotton Exchange, the chief operations were for forward delivery at a shade higher figures, the market closing with less buoyancy. The week's receipts at the ports, as reported by telegraph this evening, make the very heavy aggregate of nearly 109,000 bales, against 85,000 bales last week. The week's exports are given at the enlarged amount of 65,000 bales, and the stock at the ports is placed at 271,000 bales. In the grocery, petroleum, tobacco, metal, oil, hides and leather markets, there was very little animation. Layer raisins were freely dealt in, and some further dealings in Calcutta linseed were reported at steady rates.

The Dry Goods interest exhibits less activity. In the line of Domestics some trade is in progress, stimulated by recent concessions in prices. Foreign fabrics move slowly, but seasonable stocks are held with confidence. The week's imports of foreign Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $1,169,035; amount marketed, $1,266,200.

At an executive session of the Gold Exchange, today, it was decided to suspend a member for thirty days who was accused of having assaulted another member, last evening, in violation of the rules. The decision was pretty generally regarded as having been hastily arrived at, and without due consideration of the circumstances of the case.

Attention is invited to the First Mortgage Bonds of the Montclair (N. J.) Railway, which are guaranteed by the New-York and Oswego Midland Railway Company, and which are a 7 ₱ cent. gold-bearing obligation. The Montclair Road constitutes the New-Jersey section of the Midland Railway. The Loan is advertised by Messrs. Leonard, Sheldon & Foster, bankers, No. 10 Wall-street.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ended the 19th of October, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rest | £3,100,302 | Increase | £8,503 |
| Public deposits | 4,723,916 | Increase | 607,190 |
| Other deposits | 18,330,856 | Decrease | 990,122 |
| Gov't securities | 13,131,442 | Increase | 182,297 |
| Other securities | 15,653,561 | Decrease | 515,894 |
| Notes unempl'yd | 12,060,425 | Decrease | 127,215 |

The amount of notes in circulation is £24,130,660, being a decrease of £206,350; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £21,966,358, showing a decrease of £326,055, when compared with the preceding return.

The Nassau Bank has declared a dividend of *four* per cent., free of tax.

Messrs. Henry Clews & Co., will pay the interest on the Bonds of the State of Alabama, due the first Monday in November.

The Cincinnati *Price Current*, of Nov. 2, says of the prospects of the new pork-packing season:

"At the commencement of no previous season have curers of pork been so much at a loss to know what they had better do with reference to the future than they are just now; and not only is this the case at this place, but at all the leading packing places in the West. The stock of old meats is virtually closed out at the original markets, and at extreme high prices too; but this, it is generally conceded, has no influence on the future, nor ought to have none, because the prices the past year were consequent upon an extreme short supply, and were it not for this no such rates could have been realized.

Now, the trade, it is generally admitted, is entering upon a state of things essentially different from the past. The largest and best crop of corn ever before gathered in the United States is now secure, and if the increase in the breadth of land planted is considered in connection with the very superior quality of the corn, there can be no doubt that the crop, in quantity, in the corn-growing States is fully ten per cent. greater than any previous one.

It is admitted by all that the number of stock hogs now in the Western States greatly exceeds that of any previous year, and the cause of this is the fact that pork paid farmers better of late years than any of the cereal crops, and this was especially the case the past year, owing to the very low prices of wheat and other grain, and, therefore, hog breeding has been prosecuted generally and with more assiduity than at any former time. This being the case, the inference is plain that there must be a large increase in the crop of pork the present Winter, and not only this, but the number of hogs for market next Spring and Summer will also be large. It is, therefore, admitted that only extreme low prices can afford security to the packer against loss, and the bitter experience the trade had the past season on this point naturally makes it extremely sensitive on this matter; and it is a good sign to see so much caution now where there has been heretofore so much recklessness. The difficulty with the trade seems to be the question: What are low prices? or, rather, What are safe prices? It is, as we have heretofore intimated, exceedingly difficult to make a feeder believe that pork, which was worth $12, net, in December, 1869, is not worth over $6 75@$7, net, a year afterward; and, notwithstanding this, $7, or even $6 75, net, might prove too high, even in currency; and those whose memory or experience will enable them to take a retrospective look at the trade in other years, will easily see that much lower prices than those named have proved disastrous—very disastrous, indeed. In order to assist the memory of those who may wish to think of the past, we give the average prices of Pork per 100 ℔s., net, in this market, for the past fourteen years:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1856-57 | $8 22¾ |
| 1857-58 | 5 16¾ |
| 1858-59 | 6 58¾ |
| 1859-60 | 6 21¾ |
| 1860-61 | 5 97 |
| 1861-62 | 3 28 2-5 |
| 1862-63 | 4 45 |
| 1863-64 | $7 60¾ |
| 1864-65 | 14 62¾ |
| 1865-66 | 11 96¾ |
| 1866-67 | 7 52¾ |
| 1867-68 | 8 26¾ |
| 1868-69 | 10 51¾ |
| 1869-70 | 11 82¾ |

The price of gold, it will be understood, affected prices in later years, but from 1856 to 1860 are the seasons the consideration of which may prove profitable in forming estimates of the future; and as the total number of hogs packed in the West each of those years may enable the reader better to elucidate the matter, it is given, viz.:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1855-56 | 2,489,502 |
| 1856-57 | 1,818,468 |
| 1857-58 | 2,210,778 |
| 1858-59 | 2,465,552 |
| 1859-60 | 2,350,822 |

It is true that relative values have changed a good deal since those years, but not so much as to change the thing only to a limited extent.

The average prices of corn and wheat in this market each year since Sept. 1, 1856, may be found useful here, therefore we give them:

| | Wheat. | Corn. |
|---|---|---|
| 1855-56 | $1 27 | $0 42 |
| 1856-57 | 1 18 | 59 |
| 1857-58 | 77 | 42 |
| 1858-59 | 1 15 | 72 |
| 1859-60 | 1 17 | 50 |
| 1860-61 | 93 | 34 |
| 1861-62 | 86 | 31 |
| 1862-63 | 1 04 | 53¾ |
| 1863-64 | 1 41¾ | 1 03¾ |
| 1864-65 | 1 78¾ | 77¾ |
| 1865-66 | 2 27 | 54¾ |
| 1866-67 | 2 29 | 79¾ |
| 1867-68 | 2 31¾ | 92 1-5 |
| 1868-69 | 1 57 | 73¾ |
| 1869-70 | 1 14 5-6 | 83¾ |

An examination of the above figures will doubtless surprise those who have been accustomed to ignore the past, and to avoid troubling themselves with dry statistics.

With such a surplus of pork as is clearly indicated the coming season, a demand from European markets becomes an absolute necessity, and a large demand, too. It is likely that at the prices current in 1861-'62, a large amount of pork would be taken for foreign consumption; but, with the commerce of France and the German States greatly injured by the war, and the people consequently impoverished, the prospects of a large demand from thence, even at low prices, are somewhat problematical now. And, as regards England and Ireland, the chances are not near so good as they were then, because of a large increase of home product, consequent upon an increase of 660,000 hogs the present year over the previous year's."

A private letter from Liverpool, which we have seen, speaks of much lower prices in England being inevitable. The writer remarks that the stocks of old bacon in Liverpool are much larger than had been supposed. He says "pigs" are declining, and remarks that at a market held that week at Wolverhampton, they opened at 7d. ₱ ℔., and closed at 5½d. ₱ ℔."

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞TWENTY YEAR GOLD BONDS
OF THE
PORT ROYAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

These bonds are secured by deed of trust to the Union Trust Company of New-York, covering the entire property and franchise of the Company. They bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in New-York, *free of Government tax*, and are convertible into the capital stock of the Company, at the option of the holder.

The road traverses the best district of South Carolina; unites the harbor of Port Royal—the finest harbor south of New-York—with Augusta, Ga., and there connects with all the roads which centre at that point.

It forms, with the Savannah and Charleston Road, a line as short as any other from Augusta to Savannah or Charleston, and is the Atlantic or seaboard link in THROUGH lines of road extending west beyond the Mississippi. These facts assure it a business second to that of no railroad in the South, and render its Mortgage Bonds secure beyond any question.

The road will be entirely finished, ready for business, by May 1, 1871.

We confidently recommend these bonds to our friends and customers, as a perfectly sound and profitable investment.

Pamphlets and maps, giving fuller information, sent on application.

We also have a variety of Registered Bonds, issued by towns and counties in Illinois, the interest upon which is collected and paid by the State, for sale on favorable terms.

HENRY H. BOODY & CO., No. 12 Wall-street.

☞STATEMENT
Concerning the
EARNINGS AND RESOURCES
of the
BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Taking the average earnings of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad per mile, even at the present time, when the work of the road is being performed on disconnected portions, and computing for the whole distance of 170 miles at the same rate, we obtain an aggregate of $850,000 for gross annual returns. Allowing 50 per cent. for operating expenses, which will be a liberal estimate, until the lapse of time shall have rendered new iron and rails necessary, the result—net earnings—is $425,000, to pay interest on a bonded debt of $20,000 per mile, or more than 12 per cent. on the amount of the mortgage bonds.

From this exhibit it appears that, even at the present moment, holders of the seven per cent. mortgage bonds are amply secured. But it must be borne in mind that at this time an interval of forty miles separates the two portions of the road which are in operation, and, therefore, that freight moving eastward pays tribute now only to half of the B., C. R. and M. line, being diverted for through transportation over connecting lines. When the existing gap is finished, which, it is assured, will be by the 1st of December, goods which now pass over one-half will then traverse the whole of the line, thereby doubling the present receipts of the road, even assuming that no increase in the gross amount transported takes place. A glance at the map will show the position.

We may assume, therefore, from the above exhibit of the existing traffic, that the following estimate will represent the income accruing on the completion of the enterprise after the 1st of December:

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts on 170 miles from Burlington to Cedar Falls, $8,000 per mile | $1,356,000 |
| Operating expenses at 50 per cent., (annual rate for first five years) | 678,000 |
| Net income | $678,000 |
| Interest on bonds at 7 per cent., gold, equivalent 8 per cent. currency | 273,000 |
| Earnings in excess of interest applicable to dividend on stock, being 12 per cent. on amount of stock, say $20 000 per mile | $405,000 |

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,

30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

☞VERMILYE & CO., Bankers,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York,
Offer to investors the following Securities:
NEW-YORK CITY 7 per cent. Bonds of 1875, 1885, 1889.
NEW-YORK COUNTY 7 per cent. Bonds, 1884.
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD (of New-York) 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
KALAMAZOO AND WHITE PIGEON RAILROAD 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, (*interest guaranteed by Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company.*)

☞THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS OF the State of Alabama, due the first Monday in November, will be paid on and after that date by
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st.,
Bankers and Financial Agents
for the State of Alabama.

☞THE NOVEMBER INTEREST ON THE bonds of the City of Brunswick, Ga., will be paid on presentation by HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall st.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 4, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ashes, pkgs | 3 |
| Bees-wax, pkgs | 7 |
| Cotton, bales | 4,494 |
| Cotton-seed, bags | 36 |
| Copper, bbls | 28 |
| Dried Fruit, pkgs | 327 |
| Eggs, bbls | 795 |
| Flour, bbls | 17,488 |
| Corn-meal, bbls | 200 |
| Corn-meal, bags | 600 |
| Wheat, bushels | 69,780 |
| Corn, bushels | 29,120 |
| Oats, bushels | 18,209 |
| Barley, bushels | 3,642 |
| Grass-seed, bushels | 644 |
| B'kwheat Flour, pkgs | 265 |
| B. E. Peas, bags | 57 |
| Beans, bushels | 18 |
| Hops, bales | 421 |
| Leather, sides | 6,720 |
| Crude Turp., bbls | 232 |
| Spirits Turp., bbls | 433 |
| Resin, bbls | 2,928 |
| Butter, pkgs | 2,995 |
| Cheese, pkgs | 6,230 |
| Beef, pkgs | 1,012 |
| Lard, pkgs | 371 |
| Lard, kegs | 500 |
| Pork, bbls | 472 |
| Cut-meats, pkgs | 264 |
| Stearine, pkgs | 55 |
| Tallow, pkgs | 10 |
| Oil-cake, pkgs | 1,564 |
| Pea-nuts, bags | 374 |
| Rice, pkgs | 42 |
| Starch, boxes | 192 |
| Sumac, bags | 86 |
| Tobacco, hhds | 98 |
| Tobacco, bxs. and cs. | 719 |
| Whisky, bbls | 612 |
| Wool, bales | 181 |

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Abyssinia*, for Liverpool—22,694 bushels Wheat, 1,102 bales Cotton, 352 boxes Cheese, 182 bags Regulus, 2 cases Lead Ore, 46 bags Silver, 7 cases Farina.

By the steamer *China*, for Liverpool (Additional)—7,083 bushels Wheat, 150 bales Cotton, 2 cases Pianos.

By the ship *Chancellor*, for Liverpool—2,703 bales Cotton, 8,309 boxes Cheese, 32,228 bushels Wheat.

ASHES—Pots continue in demand and quoted steady, at $6 75@$7 25. Pearls sell slowly, at $9@$9 75 ₱ 100 ℔s.

BEES-WAX—Has been in slack request, at 31c.@32½c. for Yellow, ₱ ℔.

BOOTS AND SHOES—There has been very little movement in this line. Stocks are moderate, and prices quoted nominally steady, as follows: Men's Thick Kip Boots at $2 50@$4 75; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 37½@$2 55; Men's Calf, Pegged, $3 25@$3 55; Men's Calf, Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf, Pegged, $2 50@$3 75; Youths', $1 75@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, 75c.@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 35; Boys' Split and Kip Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 85c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 20@$2 35; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $1 25@$2 50; Boys' Congress, $1 15@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 95c.@$1 40; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1 05@$1 50; Ladies' Sewed Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged Buff, Goat and Kid Balmorals, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 50@$2 50; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 50@$3; Ladies' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Misses' Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 40c.@$1 10; Children's S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1, ₱ pair.

BRICKS—Have been in demand and steady, including Common to North River Hard, at $3 50@$9; Croton, $12@$15, and Philadelphia Front at $28@$30, ₱ thousand.

CANDLES—Continue dull and nominally unchanged in price.

COAL—Has been in moderate request at previous figures.

COFFEE—The market has been very quiet since our last. Desirable lots have not been offered freely and have been quoted firm. The demand, however, has been light. We quote: Java, 20c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18c.; Rio, 9¾c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 14c.@16c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 15½c.@18c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15½c.@18c.; Ceara, 16c.@17c.; San Domingo, in bond, 8½c.@9c., gold, ₱ ℔.

COTTON—The market was decidedly more active, mainly for forward deliveries, and the earlier dealings showed an advance of ⅛c.@⅜c. ₱ ℔., though there was less buoyancy apparent at the close, values yielding slightly. Sales have been reported since our last of 4,866 bales for early delivery, (of which 1,062 bales were to arrive,) including 2,914 bales to shippers, 1,545 bales to spinners, 306 bales to speculators, and 100 bales in transit. Also, 11,050 bales for forward delivery, mostly basis of Low Middling, including, last evening, for November, 200 bales at 16¼c., 200 at 16 5-16c., 100 at 16¼c., 200 at 16¼c., 100 at 16 7-16c.,400 (Average Low Middling) at 16¼c. December, 200 at 16c., 100 at 16 1-16c., 300 at 16¼c., 100 at 16 3-16c., 1,200 at 16¼c., 200 at 16¾c. Free on board at Savannah, 500 on private terms; free on board at Mobile, 200 on private terms, 200 at 15¼c.; free on board at Charleston, 200 at 15¼c. And today: November, 200 bales at 16¼c., 100 at 16¼c., 700 at 16⅜c., 50 at 16 9-16c., 100 at 16¼c., 2,300 at 16¼c., 900 at 16 11-16c. December, 100 at 16 7-16c., 200 at 16¼c., 700 at 16¼c., 300 at 16⅜c., 200 at 16¼c. February, 200 at 16⅛c. Free on board at Mobile, 200 at 15¼c., 200 at 15 9-16c.; free on board at Savannah, 200 at 15 11-16c. Messrs. Louis H. Zerega & Co. make the receipts at the ports for the week 108,682 bales; exports, 65,074 bales, including 58,378 bales to England and 6,606 bales to the Continent; stock at all ports, 271,000 bales. They report the stock here in 35,000 bales.

*Closing Prices of Cotton.*

| | Uplands. | Mobile. | N. O. | Texas. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 13⅞ | 14 | 14⅛ | 14⅛ |
| Good Ordinary | 16¼ | 16⅜ | 16¾ | 17 |
| Low Middling | 17 | 17 | 17¼ | 17½ |
| Middling | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ |
| Good Middling | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ |

*Movements of Cotton at this Port.*

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Receipts thus far this week | 26,190 |
| Receipts last week | 23,311 |
| Receipts the preceding week | 24,104 |
| Receipts since Sept. 1 | 189,220 |
| Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870 | 757,447 |
| Receipts preceding year | 658,429 |
| Receipts for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870 | 682,100 |
| Exports since our last | 3,955 |
| Exports since Sept. 1 | 91,972 |
| Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1870 | 439,042 |
| Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870 | 1,588,887 |
| Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869 | 328,597 |
| Estimated stock here | 37,500 |

FISH—There has been a fair inquiry noted for the leading kinds, including Dry Cod at $5 50@$7 25 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $22@$28 50; No. 2 do., $10@$12 50; No. 3 do., $7 75@$9 50 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $5 25@$7 ₱ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 40c.@45c. for Scale, and 25c.@32c. for No. 1 ₱ box.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in moderate demand at fairly supported prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very moderate trade has been reported in State and Western Flour at about previous prices. Shipping grades, especially of State, have been in light stock and held with confidence, but the demand has not been urgent, the stringency in freights operating sharply against export movements. Trade and family brands have been lightly dealt in at rather irregular figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,150 bbls., all told, including pure to choice Superfine State and Western at from $4 90@$5 35, very inferior to good extra State at $5 50@$5 75, mainly at $5 65@$5 75; very good to choice do., $5 75@$6 15; poor to very good shipping extra Western at $5 40@$5 70; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop extra Ohio at $5 50@$5 75 ₱ bbl. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl | $4 20@$4 90 |
| Sour Flour | 4 40@ 5 10 |
| Superfine State and Western | 4 90@ 5 35 |
| Extra State | 5 50@ 6 15 |
| Extra City, shipping brands | 5 50@ 6 15 |
| Extra Genesee | 6 15@ 8 85 |
| Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands | 5 50@ 5 75 |
| Extra Ohio, trade and family brands | 5 75@ 8 85 |
| Extra Western shipping brands | 5 40@ 5 70 |
| Extra Western, trade and family brands | 5 70@ 8 75 |
| Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy | 6 00@ 9 25 |

Southern Flour has been inactive at former prices; sales reported since our last of 575 bbls., in lots, at $5 35@$6 45 for poor to good Ordinary, and $6 45@$9 50 for good Ordinary to choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been quiet, but steady, at $4@$5 50 for very inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.: sales 300 bbls. Corn-meal has been very quiet at $3 90@$4 66 for Yellow and White Western; $4 15@$4 45 for Jersey; $4 75@$4 85 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 180 bbls.; also 100 puncheons Brandywine at $22, delivered. Buck-wheat Flour has been in light demand, ranging from $3@$3 75 ₱ 100 ℔s. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Southern Flour, poor to good extra | $5 35@$6 45 |
| Souther Flour, good to very choice extra | 6 45@10 25 |
| Rye Flour, inferior to very choice | 4 00@ 5 50 |
| Corn-meal, inferior to very choice | 3 90@ 4 85 |
| Corn-meal, puncheons | 22 00@ .... |

FRUIT—An unusually active business has been reported in Layer Raisins, about 25,000 boxes having changed hands, part at $2 75@$2 85, closing steady at $2 80@$2 85 ₱ box. Currants have been in moderate demand, with sales reported of 100 bbls. New Crop on private terms. Sales have also been reported of 150 cases Figs on private terms: 25 casks Turkey Prunes, part at 12¾c.; small lots of Citron at 44c., and 500 cases Sardines at 19c.@19¼c., gold, for quarter boxes.

GRAIN—Wheat has been offered less freely and has been in very good demand, mainly for export, though in part for milling purposes and on speculative account, at an advance of 3c.@4c. a bushel on Red and Amber Winter, chiefly on Amber, and 2c.@3c. a bushel on the better grades of Spring, particularly new crop. Red and Amber Western (Winter) Wheat has been quite freely sought after, at from $1 28@$1 38, as extremes, chiefly at $1 32@$1 35 for ordinary to fair, and $1 37@$1 38 for prime to choice Amber. Small lots of very handsome Amber brought higher figures. New crop Spring has met with a readier sale at from $1 26½@$1 30 for fair to very choice No. 1, chiefly at $1 27@$1 28 for good grades, afloat, with as much as $1 30 refused for choice Milwaukee, at the close, and $1 23@$1 26½ for No. 2, ₱ bushel. Old and New No. 2 Spring, mixed, has been in better request at $1 20@$1 23, and Old No. 2 Spring at from $1 14@$1 19, chiefly at $1 16@$1 18 ₱ bushel. White Wheat has been moderately inquired for within our range. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 211,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 42@$1 65, chiefly at $1 42@$1 50; Red and Amber Western last at $1 30@$1 38, chiefly at $1 35@$1 38 for Amber, afloat; No. 1 Spring at $1 26½@$1 30, chiefly at $1 27@$1 28 for new crop; No. 2 do. $1 23@$1 26 for new; $1 14@$1 18 for steamer grades, and $1 18@$1 19 for sailing vessel old crop; and $1 20@$1 23 for new and old mixed, and $1 14@$1 17 for soft to good steamer grades Chicago and Racine; White Genesee at $1 58@$1 67; Red and Amber State at $1 32@$1 38; new Red and Amber Southern at $1 30@$1 40, the latter an extreme; White Southern nominally at $1 50@$1 70, ₱ bushel. Corn has been less active, opening a shade higher but closing heavily and decidedly in favor of buyers. The business has been mainly in old Mixed Western, at from 85c.@88c., closing with 85c. bid and 87c. asked, for good loads, afloat. Yellow has been in some request at firmer prices. White has been dull and irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of 49,000 bushels at 85c.@88c., for ordinary to prime old Mixed Western, in store and afloat, closing at about 85c. bid for good, and 87c. asked afloat; 84c.@95c. for Yellow Jersey, Western and State; 83c.@94c. for White do., and 80c.@84c. for Unsound and Damp, ₱ bushel. Rye continues quite dull, but held with more confidence. We quote the range from 87½c.@97½c. for ordinary to prime new Western, and $1 08@$1 15 for State, ₱ bushel. Barley has been in very moderate demand at about former rates, with sales reported of 18,000 bushels, including Canada West at $1 15@$1 18; Western at 95c.@$1 05, and State at 95c.@$1, ₱ bushel. Barley-malt has been in light request, with sales reported since our last of 6,100 bushels, including Canada at $1 15@$1 25 for poor to choice, and State at 90c.@$1 05, ₱ bushel. Oats have been in fair request, and quoted firmer, with the bulk of the business reported in new Mixed Western at 55c.@55½c., afloat, and in White Ohio at from 55c.@55½c., on the track, 57c.@58c. for prime to choice loads afloat. Sales have been reported since our last of 6[illegible] bushels, at 53c.@58c. as the extremes, for inferior to choice Mixed and White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, chiefly at 55c.@55½c. for Mixed Western, and 55c.@58c. for White Ohio, ₱ bushel. The export clearances since our last include 52,015 bushels Wheat for Liverpool. The Albany *Argus* says: "The following boats passed Fultonville during the 24 hours prior to 1½ P. M., Nov. 3, 1870.

*Corn*—Wm. Halsey, Buffalo; Rochester, Buffalo; A. Harmon, Buffalo; A. Martin, Buffalo.

*Wheat*—Martha King, Buffalo; Jane L. Knapp, Buffalo; Phil. Peter, Buffalo; Mary Lewis, Buffalo; J. R. Bentley, Buffalo; Desota, Buffalo; Thomas Curren, Buffalo; American Eagle, Buffalo; Robert Stockdale, Buffalo; Young Lyon, Buffalo; Thomas Kimball, Buffalo; R. J. Scott, Oswego; D. Hunn, Oswego.

*Barley*—Billy Clark, Oswego; W. B. Clark, Oswego; Ida Miller, Oswego; Coquette, Oswego; John Lighton, Oswego; Hank Barker, Oswego; W. S. Hatch, Geneva.

*Mixed*—E. T. Brown, Montezuma.

*Lumber*—L. Steele, Oswego; Frank Drewery, Oswego; Amelia, Oswego; Great West, Oswego; A. C. Green, Oswego; Good Templar, Booneville; Major Riggs, Booneville; Henry and Helen, Rome.

*Apples*—C. B. Woodword, Lockport; H. Young, Montezuma; L. T. Company, No. 41, Albion; Weston Brothers, Rochester; Lon Bradner, Rochester; C. Herman, Palmyra; Sabbath K. No. 3, Palmyra.

*Staves*—W. Baker, Buffalo."

HAY—Bale Hay has been in fair request at $1 10@$1 15 for shipping, and $1 20@$1 25 for local use, ₱ 100 ℔s. Straw continues in demand at 80c.@$1 25, as extremes for Short and Long, ₱ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Have been moderately sought after at steady rates. We quote the range at from 10c.@19c. for New Crop, 10c.@15c. for Yearlings, and 3c.@7c. for older growth, ₱ ℔. Receipts, 421 bales; exports, — bales.

LEATHER—The dealings have been light in all kinds at about previous quotations.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been fairly active and firm; sales, 750,000 ℔s. on the basis of 22½c. ₱ ℔. Pig-iron has been quiet since our last. The stock of Scotch in first hands is reported at only about 500 tons. Holders are very firm. The demand is not urgent. Sales have been reported since our last of 350 tons Lolmmerlee at $34; 50 tons Langloan at $33, and 50 tons Gartsherrie at $36, ₱ ton. No. 1 American is quiet at $32 ₱ ton. Bar, Rail and Scrap Iron has been inactive at former rates. Of Russian Sheet-iron, 50 packs have been sold on private terms. Lead and Spelter have been dull at old figures. Tin has been in light demand, including English at 31¼c.@32c.; Straits at 31¼c.@32c., and Banca at 35¼c., gold. Sales have been reported of small lots of English at 31¼c., gold, and 200 boxes I. C. Coke-plates at $7 25, gold. Zinc has been slow of sale at about previous figures; small lots of Musselman changed hands at 7¼c., gold.

MOLASSES—Trade has been confined to job lots at about former rates; sales, 40 hhds. Porto Rico at 37c.@62c., and 32 bbls. New-Orleans at 90c.@93c. ₱ gallon. We quote: New Crop Porto Rico nominally at from 37c.@63c.; New Crop Cuba at 22c.@42c.; New-Orleans nominal ₱ gallon, and in detail thus:

| | Old Crop. | New Crop. |
|---|---|---|
| Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed | 20c.@22c. | 22c.@26c. |
| Cuba, Clayed | 22c.@26c. | 20c.@33c. |
| Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades | —@— | 28c.@35c. |
| Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades | —@— | 38c.@42c. |
| Porto Rico | —@— | 37c.@63c. |
| English Islands | —@— | 30c.@50c. |
| New-Orleans | —@— | 90c.@$1 |

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in limited request, and quoted weak in price on the basis of $1 95 for strained, ₱ 280 ℔s.; receipts, 2,926 bbls. Tar has been dull and rather heavy. Nothing new in Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been in reduced supply and fair request, closing with more steadiness on the basis of 45c. for merchantable, and 46c. for New-York pkgs.; sales, 480 bbls.; receipts, 433 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine, 45c.@46c. ₱ gallon; Crude nominal. Resin, $1 95@$6 75 ₱ 280 ℔s., the latter for extra choice White. Tar, $2 10@$2 35. Pitch, $2 25 ₱ bbl.

OILS—There has been but little inquiry for any description, and prices have been quoted generally less buoyant. We quote Crude Whale at 62½c.@67½c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale, 70c.@80c.; Crude Sperm at $1 20@$1 23; Unbleached Sperm at $1 37½@$1 42½; Bleached Sperm at $1 42½@$1 47½; Lard-oil at $1 10@$1 30; Red Oil at 65c.@72c.; Linseed-oil at 89c.@91c., in casks and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 35, in casks; Menhaden at 41c.@42c.; Spermaceti at 38c.; Crude Seal at 71c.@73½c.; Extra Refined Seal at 80c.@85c.; Cotton-seed Oil, Crude, 49c.@50c.; Southern Yellow, 55c.@60c.; Refined Yellow, 65c.@68c.; White Winter, 78c.@82c., ₱ gallon.

OIL-CAKE—Has been in limited request at $38 50@$39, gold, for City, from East India seed, and $39@40, currency, for Western, ₱ ton.

PETROLEUM—The market has been very quiet throughout today; the inquiry has been limited, while the offerings have been fair, and prices have been quoted slightly in favor of buyers. The depression in gold and firmness in freights have tended to impede export operations....Crude, in bulk, has been available at 11¾c.@12c. for early delivery, but has not been in much request; sales have been reported of 1,500 bbls. on the basis of 11¾c. ₱ gallon. Shipping Crude has been reported at about 16c.@16¼c. here, and 15¼c. at Philadelphia. The receipts of Crude at Philadelphia today, were 170 bbls, and for the week, 4,045 bbls. At the Creek there has been very little movement, and the nominal quotations were $3@$3 05, on the Upper, and $3 07½@$3 12½ on the Upper Roads, prompt deliveries; $2 85@2 90, seller's option, remainder of year; and about $3 50 buyer's option, first half of 1871. Two new wells were reported to-day, one at Brady's Bend, flowing equal to 700 bbls. a day, and the other at West Hickory, pumping equal to 250 bbls. a day....Refined Oil has been quiet and weak, with sales reported here of equal to 2,300 bbls. Standard White, mostly to fill, at 23c.@23¼c., chiefly at 23¼c., and 1,500 bbls. do., November to January, on private terms, ₱ gallon. At Philadelphia the dealings were light on the basis of 22⅝c.@22¾c. for Standard White, ₱ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia to-day were 2,700 bbls. and for the week, 19,260 bbls. Refined Oil, in cases, has been quiet, within a range of 27¼c.@28c., as extremes, ₱ gallon. Naphtha continues dull and heavy at 9c.@9¼c., in shipping order; 15c.@15¼c., in cases; 4¼c.@4½c., in bulk, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Western Mess Pork has been quoted firmer, on a lighter offering and moderate demand. Other kinds have not been in much request and have been unsettled in price. Sales have been reported, for early delivery, since our last, of 670 bbls. at $24@$24 50 for old Western Mess, $21@$22 for Prime and Extra Prime; $24 75@$25 for Thin Mess, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery the market continues very quiet, on the basis of $23 75 for old Western Mess, seller November, and $21 for New, do., seller December. Sales, 250 bbls. old Western Mess, seller November, at $23 75 ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs continue quiet and depressed. We quote the range at from 9¾c.@10c., as the extremes. Cut-meats have been inactive at declining prices; sales have been reported of only small lots at 14½c.@15½c. for City-pickled Shoulders; 18c.@20c. for Pickled Hams, ₱ ℔. City-cured Bacon has been quiet at 14½c. for Long Clear, ₱ ℔.; sales, 115 boxes. Lard has been in moderate demand for prompt delivery at about previous prices; sales have been reported since our last of 625 tcs. and bbls. at 13½c.@16c. for poor No. 1 to very choice Steam Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 15c.@15½c. for fair to prime old Western Steam, 14½c.@14⅝c. for new Steam, and 13¾c.@14¼c. for City, ₱ ℔. For forward delivery a less urgent inquiry has been noted at less buoyant prices. Sales have been reported of 1,000 tcs. Western Steam, seller January and February; 250 tcs., seller December, and 250 tcs., seller February, on private terms. Beef continues inactive at previous figures; sales have been reported of 90 bbls., in lots, $10@$15 for Plain Mess; $15@$18 for Extra Mess, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef continues quiet at former rates; sales, 125 tcs. at $25@$26 for Prime Mess, and $30@$31 for India Mess, ₱ tierce. Beef Hams have been in light demand at $30@$31 50, in job lots, for ice-cured, ₱ bbl.; sales, 60 bbls. Butter has been in moderate request at about previous rates. We quote: State, inferior to fancy, 20c.@42c., and Western, inferior to fancy, 15c.@33c.; the day's receipts were 2,995 pks. Cheese continues in fair demand at full prices. We quote at from 5c.@15½c. as the extremes for very common to fancy Factory; the day's receipts have been 6,230 boxes. We quote:

BUTTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chemung, Sussex and Orange County Dairies, firkins, ₱ ℔ | 40@42 |
| Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County Dairies, firkins, ₱ ℔ | 38@40 |
| Broome, Steuben and Cortland County Dairies, firkins, ₱ ℔ | 37@39 |
| Cattaraugus and Yates County Dairies, firkins, ₱ ℔ | 36@37 |
| Common to fair State Dairies, firkins, ₱ ℔ | 33@35 |
| State, half-firkin tubs, extra, ₱ ℔ | 40@42 |
| State, half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ₱ ℔ | 37@39 |
| Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego Counties, ₱ ℔ | 35@37 |
| Welsh tubs, fair to good State, ₱ ℔ | 30@34 |
| State, Jersey and Pennsylvania, fresh Pails, ₱ ℔ | 35@37 |
| Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins, good to prime, ₱ ℔ | 35@37 |
| Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins, ordinary, ₱ ℔ | 30@33 |
| Western Reserve, firkins, good to prime, ₱ ℔ | 30@32 |
| Michigan and Indiana, firkins, good to prime, ₱ ℔ | 30@32 |
| Chicago and North-west, firkins, good to prime, ₱ ℔ | 25@27 |
| Ordinary Western, firkins, good to prime, ₱ ℔ | 20@22 |
| Common and White, Western and State Stock, ₱ ℔ | 15@18 |
| Canada, fair to prime, ₱ ℔ | 25@33 |
| Roll Butter, prime, ₱ ℔ | 32@33 |
| Roll Butter, ordinary, ₱ ℔ | 25@30 |

CHEESE.

| | |
|---|---|
| State Factories, fine to extra, ₱ ℔ | 14¾@15½ |
| State Factories, fair to good, ₱ ℔ | 13 @14 |
| State Factories, ordinary, ₱ ℔ | 12 @13 |
| State Factories, skimmed, ₱ ℔ | 5 @ 9 |
| State Farm Dairies, extra, ₱ ℔ | 14½@15½ |
| State Farm Dairies, ordinary to good, ₱ ℔ | 13 @14 |
| Western, fair to good, ₱ ℔ | 13 @13¾ |
| Western, ordinary, ₱ ℔ | 10 @11½ |

RICE—Has been in moderate demand at previous prices. We quote Carolina at $6@$7, and Rangoon at $6@$6 50, currency, ₱ 100 ℔s.

SEEDS—There has been a moderate call for Calcutta Linseed, which has been quoted steady at from $2 12½@$2 15, gold, ₱ bushel; sales, 3,000 bags by the *Asia*, and 2,000 bags by the *Appelles*, on private terms.

SUGARS—Raw have been very dull today. Holders have been firm in their views, but the demand has been unusually light, checked, in part, by the depression in gold. Sales have been reported of only 151 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at from 10¼c.@10½c.; and 185 boxes Havana at 10½c.@10¾c. ₱ ℔. We quote: Fair to good Refining grades at 9¾c.@10¼c.; fair to good Grocery grades, 10¾c.@11¼c.; Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 10¾c.@11¾c.; No. 12 Box Sugars, 10¾c. ₱ ℔. Refined have been in moderate request at uniform prices. We quote the range at 11¾c.@13¼c. ₱ ℔.

TALLOW, &c.—There has been rather more demand noted for Tallow, but at drooping prices. Sales since our last, 123,000 ℔s. at 8½c.@9c. for ordinary to prime, chiefly at 8¾c.@8⅞c. for prime; 15,000 ℔s. Stearine at 13c.@17c.; and small lots of Grease at 8c.@12c., ₱ ℔.

TOBACCO—Has been in less request at former figures: sales, 315 hhds. Kentucky at 6½c.@12c.; small lots of Seed-leaf within our former range; and 350 bales Havana at 82c.@$1 ₱ ℔. We quote: *Kentucky*—Frosted Lugs, 6¼c.@6¾c.; Sound Lugs, 7c.@8¼c.; Common Leaf, 7¾c.@9¼c.; Medium Leaf, 8¾c.@10¼c.; Good Leaf, 9¾c.@11¾c.; Fine Leaf, 10¼c.@12½c.; Selections, 12c.@13½c. *Seed-leaf Tobacco*—Crop 1869—Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 15c.@18c.; Binders and Seconds, 20c.@25c.; Wrappery lots, 30c.@40c.; fine Wrappers, 45c.@55c.; New-York State Fillers, 10c.@12c.; average lots, 18c.@25c.; Wrappers, 20c.@35c.; Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers, 8¼c.@12c.; average lots, 16c.@22½c.; Wrappers, 22c.@35c. *Old Havana*—Common, 75c.@80c.; Good, 85c.@95c.; Fine, 97½c.@$1 07½, currency. *Yara*—I. cut, 87½c.@90c.; II. cut, $1 02@$1 08; average lot, 90c.@92½c., currency. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Black Work—Common and Medium, 16c.@19c., in bond; Good and Fine, 20c.@24c., in bond. Bright Work—Common and Medium, 25c.@30c., in bond; Good and Fine, 35c.@55c., in bond.

WHISKY—Has been in reduced supply and quoted firmer, with a moderate inquiry reported. Sales have been reported since our last of 325 bbls., in lots, at 89c.@90c., chiefly at 90c. for iron-bound pks., ₱ gallon. Receipts, 612 bbls.

FREIGHTS—There has been a very limited movement reported today. Shippers have been reluctant to pay asking rates. The offerings of room have been light. For Liverpool, there were taken 3,100 bales Cotton, by steam, at ⅜d.@9-16d. and 200 bales by sail at ¼d.@5-16d. ₱ ℔.; a small lot of Flour, reported at 3s. ₱ bbl.; and 850 boxes Cheese on private terms. For Wheat, the nominal quotations were 9d. by sail, and 10d.@10½d. by steam, though one or two lines named 11d. as the asking rate by steam. For London, 1,000 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl. For a port in the United Kingdom, a bark, with general cargo, on private terms. For the south side of Cuba and back, a brig of 300 tons' capacity, on private terms.

## NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 4, 1870.

Trade in Live Stock has fallen again. The arrivals are heavy and the quality is inferior. At Communipaw Yards, on this forenoon, there was not one prime Steer on sale, and only a few fair droves; the majority of the horned Cattle were scraggy Texans and coarse, thin Steers from Ohio and Virginia. Some of the lots were mixed Steers and Oxen, both of which sold at uniform rates. Prices ranged from 9c.@15c. ₱ ℔., weights from 4¾ cwt.@8¾ cwt. Sheep were quite common and thin; they sold in moderate-sized lots from 4c.@5½c. ₱ ℔. Culls sold at $2 25 ₱ head. City-dressed Hogs were dull from 9¾c.@10¼c. ₱ ℔.; sales numerically moderate.

SALES TODAY.

J. H. Dalbey sold for B. O. Killbher, 19 Steers, Illinois common and poor, at 10c. ₱ ℔., weight 4¾ cwt.; also, for T. B. Hunter, 163 Steers, Texas, grazed in Kansas, fair for Texans, at 10c. ₱ ℔., weight 6 cwt.; again for Clemens & All, 34 Steers, Texans, poor, with a better top, from 9c.@10c. ₱ ℔., weight 5¼ cwt.; and again, 116 Steers, Texans, at 10c. ₱ ℔., weight 5¾ cwt. B. & H. Westheimer sold for Deodman & Co., 113 Steers, mixed Illinois and Ohios, with a few Oxen in the lot, all common and coarse, from 11c.@14c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; also for Coon & Co., 117 Steers, Pennsylvania, from common to medium, from 12c.@14c. ₱ ℔., weight 6½ cwt. Cooney & McPherson sold for selves 109 Steers, Missouris, very thin, at 12c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; also, for selves, 85 Steers, Virginias, mixed with a few Oxen, from common to fair, from 13c@16c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; for Hedges & Taylor, 35 Steers, Ohios, very thin, rough Cattle, for 12c. ₱ ℔., weight 6 cwt.; and again, for Christie & Co., 98 Steers, Ohios, common Cattle, from 12c.@14c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.

COMMUNIPAW SHEEP MARKET.

Kase & Houver sold, in three lots, 719 Sheep, weight 42,430 ℔s., at 4½c. ₱ ℔.; 258 Sheep, weight 18,560 ℔s., at 4c. ₱ ℔.; 238 Sheep, weight 21,000 ℔s., at 5¼c. ₱ ℔.; 186 Sheep, weight 17,790 ℔s., at 5¼c. ₱ ℔.; 224 Sheep, weight 15,110 ℔s., at 4¼c. ₱ ℔. J. N. Pidcock sold 210 Sheep, weight 17,780 ℔s., at 5c. ₱ ℔.; 260 Sheep, weight 20,270 ℔s., at 4¾c. ₱ ℔.; 254 Sheep, weight 22,810 ℔s., at 5¼c. ₱ ℔.; 473 Sheep Culls, at $2 25 ₱ head. Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for yesterday and today, 1,181 head of horned Cattle, 5,000 Hogs, 330 Sheep, arrived in 131 cars.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 5, 1870.

### Amusements this Evening.

**WALLACK'S THEATRE.**
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
JOHN BULL. Leading characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Gilbert, Mrs. Sefton, and Miss Ellen Tracy.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock—ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR. Leading character by Mme. Marie Seebach.

**BOOTH'S THEATRE.**
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

**FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE.**
14th-st. near 6th-av.
THE STRANGER. Leading characters by Mrs. F. W. Lander and Mr. J. H. Taylor.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock—ELIZABETH.

**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL, (English opera.) Leading characters by Miss Rose Hersee, Miss Fanny Goodwin and Messrs. Bowler and Drayton.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock—IL TROVATORE.

**GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.**
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE, (Opera Bouffe.) Characters by Mme. Lea Silly, Montaland, Messrs. Rittermans, Gausins, Anthony and others.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

**FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.**
24th-st., near Broadway.
MAN AND WIFE. Characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Clara Morris.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

**OLYMPIC THEATRE.**
Broadway, near Houston-st.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Beane, Miss Rogers, Mrs. Yeamans, and others.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

**LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.**
Broadway, near Waverley-place.
ALADDIN and BLACK-EYED SUSAN. Leading characters by Messrs. Harry Beckett and Stuart Robson.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

**STADT THEATRE.**
Bowery, near Canal-st.
MARTHA. (German Opera.)

**WOOD'S MUSEUM.**
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

**NEW-YORK CIRCUS.**
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

**AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.**
3d-av., corner 63d-st.
ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

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|---|---|
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| An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND. | |
| The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum | 2 |
| Five copies, one year | 8 |
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| The European Edition, per annum, postage extra | 3 |

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### Advertising Rates of the New-York Times.

Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.

Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items, with word "advertisement" prefixed, 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

### To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

### Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### THE WAR.

A rumor prevailed in London yesterday afternoon that the negotiations for an armistice had failed, and a consequent depressing effect was produced on the markets. The terms of the proposed armistice, as understood in London, are that Paris is to be revictualed, and the Constituent Assembly is to meet Nov. 15, to act on terms of peace. The tone of the diplomatic communications between England and Prussia, are said to have improved. The former Government having withdrawn its opposition to the acquisition of French territory by the latter. Additional details of the riot of the Communists in Paris, on the 31st ult., are forwarded by way of Tours. The journals of that city commend the temperate conduct of Gen. TROCHU, and express an assurance that he will repress all disturbances hereafter. Except an occasional shot from Fort du Mont Valerin the guns of Paris were silent on Thursday.

The latest news regarding the armistice is, that it has been signed conditionally by M. THIERS and Count BISMARCK. During the armistice full ingress and egress will be permitted at Paris.

A London dispatch says the Gardes Nationales and Mobiles of Besançon refused to fight under GARIBALDI. The siege of Belfort has begun, and the Prussian attack was repulsed. The French were defeated by the Prussians at Thonn, and the Swiss troops were ordered to the frontier in apprehension of encroachments. Lyons is well provisioned for the impending siege. Nimes and Grenoble were greatly agitated over the news from Metz. Order has been restored in Marseilles. Letters from that city represent that when CLUSERET was carried in triumph to the prefecture by a few turbulant persons he nominated GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN as General-in-Chief of the Garde Nationale. The London *Standard's* Paris correspondent says: BOURBAKI has not resigned, nor been removed. The same writer says all the National Guards in Paris will be supplied with Chassepot rifles by Monday next. M. GAMBETTA has issued another circular urging military commanders to keep up drills and reviews.

According to the North German *Gazette*, Marshal BAZAINE, before the capitulation of Metz ordered his men not to destroy or throw away their arms and equipments, as the Prussians would restore them, together with the fortress, at the close of the war, and adds that this assurance of BAZAINE'S was a "deceptive and unwarranted statement."

The meeting of the Ex-Emperor and Marshal CANROBERT at Wilhelmshoehe, on Wednesday, must have been exceedingly tender, as they embraced and kissed each other. Eighty-seven Marshals and Generals called upon NAPOLEON that day. The Frankfort bankers, with the approbation of the Government of Prussia, have offered to advance money to several French towns unable to bear the burdens of the war.

### GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Conferences of the Spanish Deputies with Gen. PRIM, on the question of a candidate for the throne, and the nomination of the Duke of AOSTA, in particular, are continued. In the open session of the Cortes the discussion of the general question has been fixed for Nov. 16. Señor CASTELLAR'S resolution to censure the Government for its course in the matter of AOSTA, was rejected by a large majority ....The Italian elections will be held Nov. 20, and the new Parliament will assemble Dec. 5. The statement is denied that Austria had interfered in favor of the Pope....The new Turkish Ambassador to St. Petersburg presented his credentials, yesterday, to the Czar. Closer relations are said to have been established between the two Powers.

### GENERAL.

The opposing political parties in New-Orleans having fixed on Saturday for processions in the streets, the City Council, apprehensive of a disturbance, passed an ordinance forbidding marching in procession in the streets, from the date of the ordinance, by all "clubs, organizations, or bodies of men of a political character."

A meeting of ex-Confederate officers was held in Richmond, Va., on Thursday, at which JEFFERSON DAVIS presided, to consider the subject of the Lee monument.

The steamer *Commodore* was wrecked in Coquille River, Oregon, Oct. 22. No lives are reported lost.

The interminable New-Orleans slaughter-house cases have made their appearance in the Supreme Court of the United States under the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, on the ground that the butchers are deprived of the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States by the State of Louisiana.

Galveston, yesterday, suspended business and displayed emblems of mourning for the citizens of the town lost in the steam-ship *Varuna*.

An Augusta, Me., dispatch says Senator MORRILL remains very low. A consultation of physicians was held on Thursday night, and they report that he is suffering from complete nervous prostration.

The Navy Department is in receipt of letters from the Commander of the steamer *Shenandoah*, at Lisbon, in which the voyage out from Boston is represented as very disagreeable, the vessel encountering a cyclone on the 11th and 12th of September.

The Parliament of the Province of Quebec opened yesterday. In the course of the Lieutenant-Governor's speech he spoke of the efforts to promote immigration, and the return of Canadians from the United States. He denounced as illegal and unjust the process of arbitration for the settlement of the relative debts of the Provinces made necessary by confederation. The balance in the exchequer is greater than last year's.

Secretary BOUTWELL goes to Massachusetts, to-day, to vote and to pass a month's holiday.

President JUAREZ has granted permission to make the survey and explorations for the proposed Tehuantepec Canal, and has given directions that the local authorities of the States of Vera Cruz and Oaxaca be requested to aid the expeditionary party. The expedition, under Capt. SHUFELDT, passed Key West Oct. 31.

AUGUSTE CURRIERE, convicted of obtaining $1,600 from a Boston bank upon a forged check on DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., was yesterday sentenced in Boston to six years in the State Prison.

In the case of JOHN HANLON, for the outrage and murder of a child named MARY MOHRMAN, in Philadelphia, the Judge decided, yesterday, that the evidence of MICHAEL DUNN was admissable. DUNN then detailed the confession of HANLON made to him while they were in prison together, giving the particulars of the crime and the disposition of the body.

A barge was towed into port at Kincardine, on Lake Huron, yesterday, the crew of which had perished. One man was found lashed to the pump, with his eyes picked out.

A report prevails in San Francisco that PLACEDO VEGA had been assassinated at Tepic by order of LOZADA.

A leading lawyer of San Francisco, A. P. CRITTENDEN, was fatally shot on the Oakland ferry-boat, by Mrs. LAURA A. FAIR, on Thursday night.

### What Does Gov. Hoffman Think?

Gov. HOFFMAN would confer a great favor on the community if he would let us know his opinion of the government of this City. There is no question which so closely occupies the attention of the people of this State; indeed, it may be said that it occupies a good deal of the attention of the whole Union, and we might even add of the civilized world. Anyhow, it is certainly the foremost question in American politics. We know what the Governor's views are about the canals, about Federal centralization, about war, about country life, about the advantages of commerce, about the hideousness of crime and the beauties of virtue, about negro suffrage and State rights; but to the best of our belief, we have had no statement, complete or incomplete, of his opinions with regard to the government of this City. He must not pretend to think that in making this request we are joking. Nor must it be said by him or his friends, that we are peculiar in our desire to hear from him on this subject. We believe that we are only expressing the feeling of thousands when we say, that there is no way in which he could by mere speechifying gratify so many people, as by telling us frankly what he thinks about the way in which this City is governed.

The state of the case, as he doubtless knows, is a little peculiar. It is admitted on all hands that the City is governed, to all intents and purposes, by two men, PETER B. SWEENY and WILLIAM M. TWEED. Some say that they have reached their present proud position through the legitimate operation of popular suffrage; but others say that they have reached it through a series of unparalleled frauds. Now, what does the Governor think about it? Is the arrival of these two gentlemen in their present places the natural result of the honest working of democratic institutions? Will all great cities, in the democratic age on which we are now entering, come to be governed by a Tweed or a Sweeny, and must we look forward to seeing the word *Tweed* slip into political nomenclature, as the word *Cæsar* has done, as the designation of a particular kind of potentate? Shall we have a municipal *régime* known as *Tweedism*, and lines of rulers known as *Tweeds*, with an order of nobility known as *Boys*—or is the state of things we now witness in New-York merely a passing phase of our political life? These are questions on which the Governor really ought to speak out his mind.

Moreover—and here we approach a very painful portion of the subject—it is alleged of TWEED, and is believed by large bodies of highly respectable persons, that he is a great knave; that he has accumulated a large fortune by cheating and stealing; and this without in the least damaging his influence with the party to which he belongs. Now, how is this? Is it really true? The *World*, we know, says it is not true, but the *World* six short months ago said it *was* true. The public would like to know what the Governor thinks about it. He is a prominent man in the party, and is on intimate terms with Mr. TWEED, and is generally believed to be closely associated with him in politics. If he would, therefore, get up in some public place, and roundly declare that he thought Mr. TWEED a perfectly honest man; that he believed his great fortune to have been accumulated by legitimate industry, and the "mansion" on Fifth-avenue to be the home of an honest, frugal and hard-working citizen, he would certainly produce a deep impression on the public mind.

We should also like to hear from the Governor, and so would hundreds of thousands of our fellow-citizens, what his opinion of our system of taxation is, including under that term both the assessment and collection of the taxes, and the modes of spending the money, including the paving of streets and the management of the public parks. There is immense dissatisfaction felt about these matters; and a profound conviction pervades the community that there is a monstrous amount of stealing going on under these heads. Now, what does the Governor think about it? He is the general supervisor of our affairs, and undoubtedly knows all about them. He may, of course, tell us that he will reserve his opinion till the Legislature meets, and then communicate it in his annual message; but we cannot afford to wait. Everybody wants to make up his mind on these matters about election time, and the Governor is as ready on the stump as any man in the State.

It may be that, as in the case of the Erie bill, Gov. HOFFMAN has asked TWEED and SWEENY whether there was any stealing going on in this City, and whether there were any impurities of any kind to be discovered in our municipal administration, and that these gentlemen have assured him there were not, and that he, therefore, does not think it necessary to make any further inquiries or express any opinion on the subject. But we solemnly assure him that there are in the world bad men who do naughty things, and who, having done them, and not wanting other people to know they have done them, deny they have done them, and otherwise endeavor to deceive and lead the good people astray by things called "lies;" and that, therefore, about all such matters we have to go beyond the testimony of accused persons, and take that of bystanders and other disinterested persons. We are ashamed to have to tell him, too, that there is a large number of wicked things done in this world by very respectable-looking gentlemen, with black coats, and frilled shirt-fronts, and diamonds, rings, and pins. We do not like to talk of such matters, but we really feel that the Governor ought to know of them. His bringing up has evidently been of a kind of which his parents may well be proud. He has preserved to middle life an innocence which it is perhaps not improper to call virgin-like, and which makes him one of the most desirable men we have ever heard of for small social gatherings in connection with country churches; but—and we say it with great hesitation, and trust we shall not be misunderstood—we do think he ought to know a little more of the badness there is going on in the world, and of the danger there is in believing what everybody tells him. His nature, after receiving this information, will doubtless be less pure and guileless than it is now; but an absolutely pure man, experience every day proves, is unfit for the task of governing a State like this.

### The Future of Germany.

The reported armistice enables us to assume that a few weeks will, in all probability, terminate the terrible war between France and Germany, place Prussia at the head of the German Confederation, and establish her as the leading Power of Europe. So rapidly has history been creating itself, that our readers can hardly yet realize to themselves the astounding political changes which have been taking place during the past Summer and in the last few years. Four years ago, the long-continued struggle for supremacy between Austria and Prussia, came to an issue in the war of 1866. On the 21st and 22d of June of that year, the two Prussian armies of Silesia and Saxony crossed the frontiers of Bohemia, much as this Summer they passed the boundaries of France, under the same Princes, and guided by the same subtle brain. In precisely one month, they camped before Vienna and Presburg, with the ancient Empire of Austria at their feet, while another army had forced the Hanoverian troops to capitulate, had beaten successively the army of the Confederation and the Bavarian corps, and advanced to the heart of Bavaria. In less than a month Prussia had put five hundred thousand men on a war-footing, and had swept over Germany from the Rhine to Hungary.

Yet in that year Prussia was only the fifth of the Great Powers, with less than half the population of either France or Austria, and only a quarter of that of Russia. Her revenues were not a quarter those of France, and even the new Kingdom of Italy contained more inhabitants, and boasted double the income. She came out of the six weeks' campaign with thirty millions of inhabitants, and substantially holding all Germany from the Baltic to the Main. In the present Summer, in one month from the time her two Princes had their armies over the French frontier, she had broken the military Empire of NAPOLEON, and held the Emperor prisoner; and in less than two months had taken the two strongest fortresses of France, captured some three hundred thousand prisoners and an immense amount of war material, and invested the capital of her enemy's country. Probably less than another month's time will see her retiring victorious from shattered and broken France. Such campaigns as these were before unknown to modern history, for even NAPOLEON'S wonderful campaign of Jena, ending in the prostration of the Prussian Kingdom, was child's play, compared with the prodigious forces managed and exerted in this war. A nation which has developed such enormous and well-directed energy as this, is, of course, only in the beginning of a grand and long-continued career of progress.

The question will continually occur to foreign observers, "What is to be the issue of all this? What sort of power is this nation, so suddenly arrived at the height of greatness, to become in relation to modern Europe?" Henceforth, in all probability, Prussia is to be absorbed in a grand confederated Germany. But what stamp will the leading member have on the new Union, in which it sinks its own personality? Prussia itself is composed, as every well-constituted State should be, of the most opposite elements. In her educational system she is democratic and in the front rank of modern advance. Every citizen not only has the privilege of acquiring knowledge, but must accept it, whether he will or no. Ignorance in Prussia is held as the one irreconcilable enemy to the State. Military service, too, is democratic in form—that is, it is the duty of every citizen, from which neither high birth nor wealth can excuse him, the only exemption (in time of service) being gained by education. Then the new popular representation in the Parliament of the Confederation is exceedingly complete and widely extended, so that even the laboring classes, in the last Diet were represented by their own delegates. To a certain extent the Civil Service is also democratic, inasmuch as it is open to competitive examinations, though here the various features of Prussian social life have some influence. West of Prussia, also, the Rhine Provinces and the new acquisitions, Hanover and Hesse Cassel, are democratic in their social organization—the soil being divided into many small ownerships, and the people being liberal in their political views.

On the other hand, the old military and feudal element, on which the Counts of Brandenburg built up a kingdom, is strongly represented in Eastern Prussia. Here the soil is divided into large estates, and held by the country gentry, who possess an unbounded influence over their tenantry. Here is the most extravagant loyalty and bigoted "Prussianism." The bureaucracy or office-holders are largely made up of representatives of Prussian "Junkers," or the younger sons of noble families. The army, too, from its local organization, is frequently officered by the resident country gentry. And as a climax to the monarchical and conservative elements of the State, the royal family have proved themselves, by economy of government, military genius and their readiness for personal sacrifices, true "Kings of men," and worthy to command a brave people who respect and love them. It would need a generation of royal idlers and do-nothings to wipe out from Prussian memories the recollection of what the HOHENZOLLERNS have risked and accomplished for Prussia and Germany during the last four years. To add to all these complex elements in the Prussian State, is the learned class, which has so great an influence over the young mind of the nation, an influence at once liberal and conservative. To predict the effect of all these various forces upon the constitution of the future united Germany, would be a rash undertaking. The influence of Baden and South Germany will undoubtedly be liberal, and united with the liberal elements of Western Prussia and the university towns, we may hope, not for a necessarily rapid democratic progress, but for what is far better, a steady rational advance of all Germany in the paths of constitutional liberty.

### Will the State Help the City?

The conspirators who are plotting and fighting, bargaining and bullying, to retain dominion over the tax-payers of this City, and over the offices and legislation at Albany, are preparing to play their last card. So far, they have encountered little beside discomfiture. The agencies on which they have been accustomed to rely have in this contest brought them nothing but disappointment. They expected to create division in the Republican ranks, and find the trading politicians on whom they depended repudiated and powerless. They were confident of their ability to buy the more influential of the reform Democrats who oppose them, and are met at every turn with evidence of the strength available in support of the LEDWITH ticket. They assumed that the registration might be swollen by a repetition of familiar frauds, and they discovered a reduced registration, and checks in force that will yet baffle the repeaters who succeeded in passing the preliminary test. They promised their emissaries and dupes immunity, and already stern punishment has been inflicted. They boasted of their ability to establish the unconstitutionality of the new Election law, and the Court whose judgment they invoked has decided against them. They defied Federal authority, and declared their intention to act unmindful of it,—and now they quail before a display of power which guarantees to citizens a free and peaceable election, and to violators of the law retribution, swift and sure.

Such is the position in this City of the Ring, whose members control and manage the Democratic organization. At every point they are foiled. Their only hope now rests upon the possibility of recovering elsewhere the advantages they have lost here. The State is the field in which they are to work—the supposition being that outside of this City an apathy prevails among Republicans most favorable to Tammany's designs. The City admits of no misconstruction; it is thoroughly aroused, and will reveal an amount of hostility to Tammany which cannot be misunderstood. The only danger of apathy is in the interior of the State.

Against this danger we entreat our friends everywhere to provide. The State is Republican to the core. It has established its character by majorities which nothing but the most audacious frauds could have overcome. If there were any likelihood of the renewal of these frauds now, an indisposition to exert themselves on the part of rural Republicans would be intelligible. They might well refuse to trouble themselves about a contest which could end only in one way. But the condition of things is altogether changed. The honest vote of the State will not, this time, be nullified by the fraudulent vote, or the fraudulent manipulation of the vote of the City. There will be fair play in this respect. And if Republicans out of the City will exert themselves, first, to bring out the full lawful vote, and, next, to repress all attempts to increase unlawfully the Democratic strength, they may rest assured that victory will be the result. We cannot hope, by unaided effort hereabout, to defeat HOFFMAN and secure a Republican majority in the Assembly; but we shall contribute so largely toward this result that its attainment will be certain if Republicans in other places do their duty. Will you not make an effort? Everything depends upon it. Deal fairly with us next Tuesday, and a long and hard struggle will see a triumphant conclusion?

### A Local Historical Contrast.

"Is this the end of all the glories?" says the shade of the Great Monarch to the Great Emperor, standing behind the chair of King WILLIAM at Versailles, in TENNIEL'S great cartoon. Most of us can appreciate the splendid irony of a sketch like that. Are we equally conscious of the mad pranks that history is playing under our very noses—of the contrasts between past associations and present realities which we may find at every turn of the way between the City Hall and the southern extremity of this island? For example, let a contemplative citizen take an afternoon stroll as far as the Battery, and let him try to harmonize the historical suggestions of the place with the scene it presents to him now. Some two or three hundred men, armed with spade and pickax, and scattered over an area of about thirty acres, may not appear to the superficial observer to be unworthy of the associations of patriotic struggle that cling to the spot. The men who dealt hard knocks a hundred years ago have doubtless found worthy successors in the hard-handed sons of toil, who, on closer inspection, don't seem to perspire over their work, but who are, most probably, somewhat fatigued with the violence of their exertions earlier in the day. An eminently fitting task, surely, for the free citizens of a free State to be employed in, making a spot consecrated by historic memories, once more rejoice and blossom like the rose. A few days have doubtless sufficed to trace the first faint lines of contemplated improvement, and in a couple of weeks we may probably see the grounds of the old city fort in a state worthy of the ancient pride of Manhattan? Not if Tammany knows it. The Department of Public Parks was not organized for any such folly as that. This scratching of the surface that has resulted in piling a few small stones here, carting a few loads of earth there, and making sundry mysterious holes at divers points of the broad area, has been the work of three months. The job is too good a one to be let go. Winter will not see it finished, nor will the coming Spring. If Tammany has the power so to decree, the work may last as long as the East River Bridge.

If WOUTER VON TWILLER'S Dutchmen, who built a fort on this spot two hundred and thirty-seven years ago, had worked as SWEENY'S employes do now, six generations of Hollanders would not have seen that building finished. If time moved as slowly as these spades do, what a prodigious elongation there would be of human life. Thirty men stand in a long, shallow trench, and extract about six spadefuls of earth in half an hour. The day is rather cold, so these patriots keep on their coats, the idea of getting warmed at their work being out of the question. To a susceptible mind it is exceedingly pathetic to watch the fixed, stony stare, with which these unfortunates regard the rum-shops opposite. From their attitude of patient expectation, one might suppose that they intended their long, shallow ditch, for a grave, and that they were waiting for the body. And so, without knowing it, perhaps they are. Not yet a hundred years ago, the war-hulks of the enemy carried off from this very spot the last supporters of royal tyranny from these shores, and the young Republic, freed from the withes with which they had vainly striven to bind her, leapt into fresh and vigorous life. Can it be that in ninety years we have described the circle that, starting from oppression, ends in despotism? In this City of proud traditions, and on this spot of noble memories, there are hundreds of men retained not to work, not even to attempt a tolerable make-believe of work, but to perpetrate a daily insult upon the prerogatives of a people born to self-government, and to do the bidding of an unscrupulous oligarchy to the extent of perjury in naturalization, and fraud in voting. "Is this the end of all the glories" that illuminate our past? Brigades of useless laborers scattered here, as at half a dozen other points of this City, to go through a melancholy pantomime of spreading earth which they have spread before, of making holes only to fill them up again, of toying with spades and dallying with pickaxes, as if the hour had come when the attenuated corpse of municipal freedom was to be hustled away in a shallow ditch-like grave. Shall this, and such as this, be the end? From the Battery to Spuyten Duyvil there are enough of good men and true to answer "No" in a way that would send its echoes down to the latest period of time—but they are a degenerate race, and are content to look on with folded arms at the most shameless misgovernment the world ever saw.

### A Swindler's Plea for Swindlers.

I know all the leaders of the Democratic Party—some of them very intimately—Mr. TWEED, and Mr. SWEENY, and all the great Indians of this lodge, I suppose they are. There was no necessity for asking me for my influence with the 25,000 men under me. I have been with the Erie Railroad for several years; they have connected that with the Tammany Ring. I am willing to do all that any one is. I am not afraid of soldiers. When I heard that a gunboat was to be anchored at the bottom of one of your streets, and a negro regiment going to be put in the city, the devil knows what may happen. When I understood the regular army was to be called out, it was high time I should take a hand with you. And that is the way to *feel*. Democrats should never stay at home; I will attend every political meeting. I don't think there will be one but what I shall go to. I don't think but what if I find an opportunity I shall vote three times a day. [Laughter.] I have got fired up with Democracy. I have got it up in a single night. I hope you will all be fired up; I hope and pray to God that you won't get chilled off; but that you will keep hot till after the 8th of November. You have got a mission to perform; and the exigencies of the occasion should take every good man and every honest man to the polls; and that this enthusiasm will take thousands of men to the polls, who have never voted the Democratic ticket before.—*Speech of James Fisk, Jr., at Tammany Hall, Thursday, Oct. 27, 1870.*

It is perhaps worthy the notice of the independent voters of this State that the present managers of the Erie Railroad are endeavoring to force all their employes to vote for HOFFMAN and the Democratic Assembly nominees. They have not even the grace to ask, but they directly *order* all Erie employes to vote as they are bidden. The confidential agent of JAS. FISK, JR., & CO., is now in this vicinity, calling on all station-agents, conductors, and other subordinates, and he says to them in plain terms that the Erie Company *requires* every man in its service to support HOFFMAN and the Democratic candidates for the Assembly. To quote his own language, he says: "We don't care a d—— what's the rest of the ticket; you may paste off with the Republicans all the rest, but we must have HOFFMAN and the Legislature." To those Republicans who refuse to submit to this insulting tyranny, this agent of GOULD, FISK and TWEED says: "Well, my instructions are to report every man and his answer, and you know what to expect." In this disreputable fashion is the Democratic canvass carried on here.—*Correspondent of the Tribune.*

### The Two Voices of a Bribed Newspaper.

| *From the World, Sept. 28, 1870.* | *From the World, March 19, 1870.* |
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| It is clear, therefore, that on the ground of principle or precedent there is nothing objectionable in the Erie bill. | The bill was a dishonest scheme for taking the control of their property from the owners, and giving it to Messrs. GOULD, FISK and their associates. |
| If the directors of the Erie Road were honest and faithful, the bill was *entirely unobjectionable.* | The injury which their management is doing to the helpless stockholders is attested by the fact that the stock of the Erie Road, which in 1868 was selling for $72 a share, had gone down in 1869 to $40, and has now sunk to $24 per share. |
| They were such directors as the stockholders had seen fit to elect. The only parties who had anything at stake had indorsed these men by freely putting them in the direction. The Governor had no more authority to arraign them, and try the validity of their credentials, than the Republican Legislature who passed the bill. | It would be preposterous to contend that the owners of the Erie Road have no right to control their own property. They purchased their stock on the faith of the charter which gave the stockholders the right of annually electing a board of directors. It was a flagrant fraud to deprive them of this power without notice, without opportunity for protest, without any form of consent. |

Has any one seen a *plan* of the "improvements" now being carried out in the City Hall Park? It is whispered that a part of the Park has been sold by the authorities for building purposes. Every passer-by can see for himself that something strange is going on. It is by no means a wild assumption that some great job is in progress for the benefit of that precious band which is gradually drawing the whole City within its grasp. We undertake to say that Messrs. HILTON, SWEENY and FIELDS dare not produce the plan of the alterations they are making. Let the reader make a few inquiries on the subject for himself.

On the 5th of April last the *World* published the following editorial statement of the "objects and reasons" for changing the old Park Commission, and substituting for it the new one. People who have any doubt as to the intentions of the Ring with reference to the Central Park, had better read the following from the present organ of the Ring:

> "The twopenny parks down-town are placed in charge of the same board which will have, not which 'has,' the care of the Central Park. That and all parks the Ring is thirsting for, like the hart after the water-brooks, as being fresh and fertile fields of plunder. The present Central Park Board is the especial object of some of the Ring members' hostility. They have openly threatened its destruction. To get power over it, they would, doubtless, willingly bargain to keep in this man or that. But once the power got, it could hardly be torn away from them; and then they would indulge their enmities, put men in like those who have made our streets and docks what they are, substitute squandering for the present frugality, vulgarity for the present good taste, and convert its employes into parts of their political machine."

The Tammany leaders having turned the Police into a mere private agency, and used the Courts of law just as they please, very naturally proceed one step further, and now endeavor to suppress the right of public meeting. They sent a squad of their roughs to Cooper Institute, on Thursday evening, with instructions to make as much row as they could, and so prevent any speaker from being heard. They have made the town hideous for a week past with their own meetings—people who are sick, for instance, must have been much benefited by the explosions of guns and small arms which the hirelings of the Ring keep up every night. But the Republicans must not be allowed to hold a meeting in New-York City. Judge what sort of a Government we shall be favored with if the people are besotted enough to allow HOFFMAN to have another two years' spell of office. Next Tuesday is the time to provide against such an evil, and we earnestly call upon the voters in every part of the State to do their duty. Elect WOODFORD, and the present reign of corruption and profligacy will most certainly be brought to an end.

It is positively stated by the journal of the Reformed Democracy that the expenses of the City and County Government, in 1869, amounted to $59,000,000—an enormous increase on any previous year. It is also stated that bonds of this City have been issued to meet this expenditure. What has Mr. CONNOLLY to say to this? And how do merchants, bankers, and our citizens generally, relish the prospect before them?

The City Chamberlain—a bother-in-law of SWEENY'S—puts $42,000 a year into his pocket for the trouble of *drawing one check*. This sum represents only a small part of his emoluments. It is believed that the total profits realized by this officer are not less than $150,000 a year—all drawn from the pockets of the tax-payers. How long will the public allow this monstrous roguery to go on. Will they cry "check-mate" to SWEENY and his allies next Tuesday, or allow them to go on playing the game in their own way?

Judge WOODRUFF is nobly vindicating the integrity of the Federal Judiciary, and the wisdom of the policy which has made offenders against the Election law amenable to Federal Courts. The promptitude and conclusiveness with which he demolished the argument against the constitutionality of the enactment, ended a controversy which was relied upon to produce weakness and embarrassment. His decision has brought upon him the abuse of the organs of the Ring, but the foundation on which it rests is firm as the Union itself. Not less conspicious is the service he is rendering the community by his treatment of the repeaters who have been brought before his Court. There is no dallying, no hesitancy, no fear. The conviction of QUINN was followed quickly by his sentence, and other offenders of the same class only await the sentence to share his fate. The hired apologists of fraud will do Judge WOODRUFF no harm by continuing their attacks upon him. As the administrator of Federal law, he has done much to insure us a quiet and an honest election, and has struck terror into the hearts of the ruffians to whom Tammany and its Judges had promised impunity. Every good citizen thanks him for his work.

As Mr. JAMES BROOKS has publicly confessed that he is in "the greatest frenzy of anger," and as in his frenzy he cries for "liberty or death," we are unable to understand his evident anxiety to disclaim his threat against the Federal troops. An orator so valiant, and withal so belligerent, should rather be proud of his readiness to "pitch all the troops ordered here into the river." Did Mr. BROOKS imagine, when he made the declaration, that no reporter was present to record it? We should "publish in full" his speech on the occasion referred to, we are told. How would that publication help Mr. BROOKS? He asked us to accept the *World's* report, and the *World* reporter attributes to him the saying he would fain have forgotten. The context is not required to render it intelligible. "Pitching the troops into the river," is an idea that does not admit of misinterpretation. The same idea was reproduced, with some modification, in his Tammany speech; and the furious state of mind which gave it birth is equally apparent in his remarks at the Eighteenth Ward Tweed Association, as reported in yesterday's TIMES. A politician so eager to measure strength with Federal authority should not be afraid of newspaper criticism.

It becomes evident that France will be compelled to yield to the cession of a portion of her territory. We have, today, the intelligence that the British Government, at whose instance the armistice was proposed, has abandoned its opposition to the ceding of any portion of France to the victors. Were Prussia not fully resolved to exact territorial sacrifices, the prosecution of the contest, after Sedan, would have no meaning, since so far as indemnity is concerned, she could have exacted as much then as she can now. To justify himself before the nation for the expenditure of blood and treasure that has been incurred since NAPOLEON'S surrender, King WILLIAM cannot possibly recede from his demand of a more or less extended cession of territory; and since the neutral Powers are obviously resolved to acquiesce in such terms, and France is unable to dispute them, there is no perceptible way of their being evaded.

The members of the French Provisional Government at Tours have had a slight experience of the same treatment as their colleagues at Paris. Now that the turbulent section of the population have had their say, and their weakness has been amply demonstrated, we may expect the order-loving majority to speak out with more decision. Party divisions in France are numerous enough to render the task of the young Republic full of difficulty, but men of all parties will be found ready to support a régime which can guarantee social order, and the success of the Provisional Government in this direction hitherto, will be their surest recommendation to the mass of the people.

## LIBERAL CLUB.

### Lecture on the Preservation of Timber by Dr. Ott—Impending Destruction of American Forests—Means of Preservation.

At a meeting of the Liberal Club, at Plimpton Hall last evening, Dr. ADOLPH OTT read an interesting paper on the best means of preserving timber from decay, showing the necessity of preventing the rapid destruction of the American forests. He commenced by saying that how to preserve timber is a question which may be placed in the first rank among the most important social economic questions. He pointed out the large consumption of timber for various purposes in this country, and asserted that the supply, instead of keeping pace with the demand, is diminishing every year. He asked: How can this evil be diminished? The answer is, plant trees. And as to the preservation of timber from decay, a great result would be obtained, if the wood at present used for ships, buildings, railroads, bridges, piers, &c., was protected from rot. He asked, What are the causes of decay? It is generally supposed that the rotting of timber is merely induced by the action of the oxygen of the air; others admit that microscopical parasites of vegetable nature play an important part in it, &c. The lecturer stated that sound timber, when immersed in water, without access of air, will withstand decay for almost an unlimited time. Roots of trees that have been submerged in marshes are rarely found decomposed. With respect to the action of the atmospheric air, it may be asserted that the same, even when moist, will not produce it, if the wood has been well steamed, or exposed to the action of running water for a sufficient length of time. In England it is customary to lay the timber destined for floors in fresh water for several weeks. When again dry and not exposed to damp, such timber will endure for an incredible period of time. This tends to demonstrate that the substance which induces decay must be foreign to the timber itself. This substance is the juice contained between the bark and the wood. The destruction of timber by decay, after the same has been hewn, must be considered as being produced by similar causes which brought on the disease of the vine, potato, mulberry tree, &c. When air-dried and steamed wood commences to rot it is a sure sign that moisture has again penetrated. Timber decomposes the easier the more sap it contains, and if green trees are hewn when the vessels are overflowing with juice, one may look with certainty for diminished durability. Timber is not always the more durable the more dense it is, but rather when the even fineness of the grain continues to the pith of the stem. If the primary cause of the perishable nature of wood be the sap, a means of protecting is naturally suggested in the removal of the albumen. One method which has been employed consists in the injection of corrosive sublimate into the timber; however, the process was expensive, and the compound is washed out if such wood is immersed in the sea. Sulphate of copper may be employed for preventing dry rot, but it is not of great value for structures exposed to the action of water. One of the very best plans is that of BETHELL, to whom patents were granted in England. His compound is pitch-oil, a liquid obtained in the distillation of coal-tar.

Mr. D. T. GARDNER, in an eloquent address, stated that the forests of the United States must be protected by laws of forestry, and that will cause a change in the wholesale destruction of forests; for before fifty years, if the present rate of destruction of our woods continues, the United States will be an importer of wood from Norway and Sweden. The total area of forest wood-land in the United States is only 100,000,000 acres, and the reckless manner in which it is destroyed may well cause an alarm. The wholesale cutting of trees on either side of the New-England States has driven from those localities the peach, pear and apple, with numerous other fruits; but if the Government would cause sections of those States to be replanted with trees, in the course of eighty to one hundred years, as has been the case in Europe, this state of affairs might be changed to a normal state. No better crop could be produced than healthy trees which may be grown to the number of 1,200 per acre. Dr. SEELY recommended an application of creosote, which destroys submarine insects. The process consists in subjecting the wood to a temperature above the boiling point of water, and below 300°, while immersed in a bath of creosote oil for a sufficient length of time to expel the moisture. When the water is thus expelled and the pores contain only steam, the hot oil is quickly replaced by a bath of cold oil, by means of which change the steam in the pores of the wood is condensed and a vacuum formed into which the oil is forced by atmospheric pressure and capillary attraction, and Dr. LAZARUS recommended that wood be impregnated with sulphate of copper, which is far superior to sulphate of iron, and the expense is only one cent per foot.

Mr. BRIGHT was in favor of using creosote, especially when the timber was used for marine purposes. Railway companies nowadays find it economy not to preserve timber. [Loud cries of Explain, explain, but Mr. BRIGHT retired without enlightening the audience on this apparent anomaly.]

Mr. WILCOX had no fear of a scarcity of timber. They need not use timber for fuel; all they had to do was to take the duty off Nova Scotia coal, which was capable of supplying the whole of the American continent. [Loud cheers.] They need not use timber for building and other purposes, as iron and copper will answer equally as well. They did not want a commission for the preservation of forests, as they had already too many commissions in New-York through which the people were plundered. [Hear, hear.]

The meeting then adjourned.

## MISSIONARY LIFE.

### Farewell to Three Missionaries for the Indies—Description of Missionary Work.

Three missionaries depart today for India by the steam-ship *Ismalia*, of the Anchor line, and a meeting was held last night, at the United Presbyterian Church, in Jane-street, to bid them farewell. The missionaries, three in number—Rev. JAMES P. MCKEE and wife, assigned to Sealkate, India, and Miss THERESA M. CAMPBELL, assigned to Alexandria, Egypt, were present.

Rev. G. D. MATTHEWS, the pastor of the church in which the services were held, presided, and opened the proceedings by stating that the object of the meeting was to bid farewell to their friends who had been assigned by the Presbyterian Church to carry on the Christian work in heathen lands. After the reading of a portion of the Scriptures, and a prayer by Rev. J. PATTERSON, of Brooklyn, Rev. JOHN B. DALES, of Philadelphia, said it was proper to state that ever since Rev. Mr. MCKEE heard, thirteen years ago, an uncle, who was engaged in missionary work in India, relate his experiences, his desire was to be a missionary, too, and this evening he had the gratification of presenting himself for the good wishes and prayers of the Church as a missionary assigned to work in India. Sealkate, the post he was ordered to, is about 1,400 miles northeast of Calcutta, and has a population of about 20,000, with a surrounding district of about 640,000. The missionary cause, commenced by the Presbyterian Church in 1842 in Scotland, was followed by a Jewish mission in Damascus, Syria, and also those of China and Egypt. It was gratifying to be able to state, in view of the many shipwrecks that have occurred lately, that not a single accident had ever happened to a missionary of the Church while crossing the ocean. Miss CAMERON, another of the missionaries, was the grand-daughter of Rev. WILLIM MCCAWLEY, one of the pillars of the Presbyterian Church, and her going on the arduous duty to teach Christianity to the heathen was the promptings of a Christian heart. They all go out with one heart and hand in the holy cause, and God speed them on their way. Alexandria, in the Mediterranean, to which Miss CAMERON was assigned, has a population of about 150,000, and the principal mode of operations was to preach to the natives, circulating and reading the Bible, and sending out men from the Theological Seminary and the Church to act as colporteurs and scripture readers.

Rev. Dr. PATTERSON followed in a few remarks relating to missionary experiences in India, especially with reference to Dr. CAMPBELL.

Rev. Mr. MCKEE said he hoped the Church would sustain himself and colaborers both with their prayers and pocket-book.

Rev. Mr. MATTHEWS did not agree with many who supposed that the nations of India who professed the religion of Bramah were ignorant, and any sort of intellect could be sent to combat their prejudices. They are people whose intellect is as sharp as a razor, and examine all matters with the greatest care. Many years ago, when the Senior Wrangler of Oxford, Rev. Dr. MARTIN, was assigned to missionary work, the church remonstrated against his being sent away from home, arguing that a less eminent man would do, but the good judgment in assigning him to the work was very apparent afterward, when it was found Dr. MARTIN was capable of appreciating the Hindoo metaphysical character, conquering their prejudices, and building up the numbers of the proselytes to Christianity.

Rev. T. KONIG, a native of Hungary, who had been a missionary in India for twenty-five years, followed in a few remarks and a prayer, when the congregation was dismissed.

### Opposition to the Removal of the Brooklyn Navy-Yard—A Mass-Meeting Broken Up by Democrats.

In answer to the call of the Republican friends of Mr. E. D. WEBSTER, a meeting was held, last night, in the City Park, Brooklyn, to protest against the proposed removal of the Navy-yard. The protesters, however, when the hour for commencing came, proved to be but a small majority of the number present. There were, in all, about 5,000 persons, of whom it is safe to say that, at least, four-fifths were Democrats, in favor of the election of Gen. SLOCUM.

At 8 o'clock an attempt was made by Mr. A. J. CAMPBELL to call the heterogeneous mass to order, but the effort was a failure. Howls, shouts, and hisses at once began to issue from the crowd, and, despite all trials and entreaties, they were kept up until the close of the affair without intermission. The opposition did not, however, stop with this manifestation of disapproval, several baskets of rotten eggs seemed to have been carried to the scene of action, and when the Chairman insisted on talking, he was replied to by a shower of these unsavory missiles. ROBERT CROW and JOHN FLYNN next essayed to address the mob, but their success was in no way superior to that of their predecessors. Hoots, howls and venerable eggs assailed them in increased profusion, so that after presenting a bold front for a few seconds, they retired. Up to this period several transparencies had been strung around the stand, but their light was now extinguished by the mob, who smashed them to pieces, and with that move took complete possession of the field, leaving no other alternative for the Webster men but to retire, which they did with no good grace. Before going, however, resolutions were passed indorsing Mr. WEBSTER for Congress, and protesting against the removal of the Yard. Altogether the action of the mob was a disgrace in every sense to the city. No attempt was made by the Police, who were standing around, to preserve the peace; indeed, they seemed to enjoy the row as heartily as did the rioters.

### Fasting and Prayer in the Reformed Dutch Church.

At the General Synod of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, last Summer, Friday, Nov. was appointed as a day of prayer and fasting by the denomination throughout the United States. Yesterday was, therefore, observed as such by the Reformed Churches of this City. Those residing within easy distance of Madison-square gathered in the South Reformed Dutch Church, in Fifth-avenue and Twenty-first-street, in the afternoon, when addresses and prayers were made by Rev. Drs. Rodgers, Riley, Ludlow, Thompson, DeWitt, Adams, Hall and Crosly.

Dr. ADAMS dwelt on the necessity for and the power of prayer and the baptism of the Holy Ghost. Dr. HALL, in view of the inflowing tide of wickedness in this City, thought the churches had greater necessity now than ever for the Divine baptism, and was glad that the Reformed Church had taken the matter up and appointed this day for prayer and humiliation, and he hoped that it would be but the beginning of a series of such days that may be adopted by other churches and denominations.

Dr. CROSBY took up the idea of home religion, and urged close attention to it on the part of parents, and especially mothers. The other speakers adopted corresponding lines of thought in their addresses, and after an hour and a half thus spent the meeting adjourned. Prayer-meetings were held in the different churches in the evening.

### Annual Report of the German Hospital.

The Committee that has in charge the direction of the German Hospital, on Fourth-avenue and Seventy-seventh-street, met last evening at the Steuben House, for the purpose of making its annual report. Mr. HUGO H. HOENACK acted as Chairman, and Mr. HENRY WEHLE as Secretary. Twenty German societies had joined in the work of collecting funds, and Messrs. KILLIAN BROTHERS, who own a large factory, had collected weekly dues of five cents from each of their workmen. This system the Committee recommended to be adopted by all employers having a large number of workmen. Through the various means $3,357 35 were collected and received by the trustees of the hospital. From the 13th of September, 1869, to the 30th day of September, 1870, 730 patients received medical treatment for, in all, 20,569 days. Of these 300 were treated gratuitously; the remaining number paid for their medical attendance.

The hospital is in charge of a Board of eighteen trustees, and a committee of eminent German physicians.

### Arrival of the Idaho.

The steam-ship *Idaho*, of the Williams & Guion line, reached this port last evening. She left Liverpool on the 19th, and Queenstown 20th. The *Scotia's* mails, which arrived on Thursday, were one day later, she having left Liverpool on the 20th.

## GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

## GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

### The Spanish Crown—Caucuses of the Members of the Cortes on the Duke of Aosta's Candidature—No Decision—The Question in the Open Session—The Italian Election.

MADRID, Nov. 4.—Gen. PRIM yesterday had a long conference with members of the majority in the Constitutional Cortes, on the subject of the candidature of the Duke of AOSTA. After an interchange of views, he said he should present the name of the Duke of MONTPENSIER to the consideration of the Cortes, as the future ruler of Spain. Gen. GRONTERERAS suggested ESPARTERO, and supported the suggestion in a long speech. He said he could not understand why a foreign candidate was proposed, when there was plenty of good material in their own country. Señor AGNETE affirmed boldly that he would not sustain any foreign candidate. Divers opinions were expressed by the members present, and no decision was arrived at.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Later Madrid dispatches state that the discussion on the question of the future monarch has been fixed for the 16th of November. Señor CASTELLAR's resolution censuring the Government for its course on the Aosta candidature has been rejected. The Government was then sustained by a heavy vote in withholding from the public the Aosta correspondence.

FLORENCE, Nov. 4.—The elections for members of the new Parliament are to take place on the 20th inst. The Parliament will assemble on the 5th of December.

### Relations Between Turkey and Russia—Mr. Motley's Residence—Austria and the Pope.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—RUSTEM BEY, the newly-appointed Ambassador of Turkey to St. Petersburg, has submitted his credentials to the Czar. It is generally understood that closer relations have been established between Russia and the Sublime Porte....Mr. MOTLEY, the American Minister, has changed his residence to the Thomas Hotel.

VIENNA, Nov. 4.—The statement that Austria had interfered in favor of the Pope is officially denied.

### The Spanish Case—The Election for a King to be Held Nov. 16.

MADRID, Nov. 3.—In a speech in the Cortez, Gen. PRIM announced his regret at the consequences of the candidature the Prince of HOHENZOLLERN, and formally presented AOSTA. CASTELAR's proposition for censure was rejected by a vote of 122 to 44. A number of deputies asked for a discussion of the diplomatic documents. The Chamber refuses to allow discussion. The final election of a King has been fixed for the 16th inst.

## CANADA.

### Opening of the Quebec Parliament—The Lieutenant-Governor's Speech—Discontent with the Settlement of the Debt Under the Confederation.

QUEBEC, Nov. 4.—The Parliament of the Province of Quebec opened, today, with the usual formalities. The Lieutenant-Governor, in a speech, alluded to the liberal grants which had been made toward education, charitable institutions, public works, colonization and immigration, and also in aid of new railroads, the gratifying results from which are an encouragement to perseverance. Extensive explorations had taken place, developing large tracts of timber land, which are being settled and opened to trade. Measures have been taken to stimulate immigration, and the return of Canadians from the United States. He spoke in strong terms about the arbitration for the settlement of the relative debts of the provinces, rendered necessary by the confederation; protesting against the continued sitting of the Board, after the withdrawal of the Quebec arbitrator, and characterizing the results arrived at as illegal and unjust. Notwithstanding the heavy drain on the Exchequer for the Public Works, the balance remains larger than last year. Large grants have been made to assist the sufferers in the various extensive conflagrations.

### A Land-Side in New-Brunswick—Half an Acre Sinks Twenty Feet.

ST. JOHN, Nov. 4.—A remarkable land-slide has just been discovered at Red Head, five miles northeast of this city. It occurred between the residence of a man named MCMULLEN and the shore, the distance between them being 500 feet. The sunken part consisted of a grove of several hundred trees, intended as a shelter to the residence from the winds blowing from the sea. In the grove were a milk-house and a stone house. A girl going to the former by the usual path from the house found that it led her to a precipice of from nine to ten feet. On examination it was found that a patch of land of about half an acre had sunk from five to twenty feet, the slide being circular in form and the blue clay and ground surrounding it, which are very hard, being cut as with a knife. The adjacent head, which used to be quite smooth, has been pressed outward and elevated to a ridge. It is supposed that the foundations underneath must have been reached by the water from the sea, though the undermining cannot be traced, and what precipitated the present collapse is not known.

## THE SOUTH.

### Customs Receipts in New-Orleans—Shooting Affray Between Railroad Officials—The Lee Monument.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 4.—The receipts for duties at the Custom-house, yesterday, were greater than ever before—$103,000. Importations by the steam-ships *Fire Queen*, *Alhambra* and *St. Louis* paid the most of these duties....Mr. PRITCHARD, acting President of the Jackson Railroad, was shot, today, by Conductor ELLSWORTH, in an altercation. His wound is not considered dangerous.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 4.—A meeting of Ex-Confederate soldiers was held here last night with reference to the Lee monument. Among those present were Gen. EARLY, of Virginia; Gen. GORDON, of Georgia; Col. MARSHALL, Chief of Staff of Gen. LEE; Col. WILLIAM PRESTON JOHNSTON, of Kentucky; Gen. LORING, and a number of others. JEFFERSON DAVIS presided and related many interesting reminiscences of Gen. LEE, most of them going to show that no matter what the popular clamor was against him he never uttered a word in contradiction of it. Mr. DAVIS was loudly cheered when he took the chair. Gen. GORDON, Ex-Gov. WISE and others also made interesting addresses.

## THE WEST.

### Heavy Verdict in the Salt Lake Liquor Case—An Appeal to be Taken.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Nov. 4.—In Court today the case of ENGELBRECHT & CO. *vs.* Alderman CLINTON and others, for the abatement of their liquor establishment for refusing to pay license, the jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs for $59,050. No Mormons were admitted on the jury. The case will be appealed to the Supreme Court.

### State Convention of the Ohio Young Men's Christian Association.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 4.—The State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association commenced to-day at 10 o'clock, at the Eighth-street Baptist Church. Delegates from all parts of the State are present, in all numbering 110. The Convention was called to order by the President, H. THAYNE MILLER. The report of the Executive Committee was presented; also statistics from forty-five associations in the State. The report in general is encouraging. Twelve associations had ceased to exist during the year. H. COLBY, of Mansfield, was elected President for the ensuing year; J. H. CREVER, of Cincinnati, vice-President; H. P. LLOYD, Corresponding Secretary, and FREDERICK TRACY, of Zanesville, Recording Secretary. At noon, the delegates and other guests, with citizens, numbering, in all, about 500 ladies and gentlemen, sat down to a breakfast in Melodeon Hall. No religious occasion of such splendor has ever occurred in this City. Speeches were made by Rev. C. L. THOMPSON, of Cincinnati, C. W. ROWLAND, President of the Chamber of Commerce, and other prominent gentlemen. This afternoon was principally devoted to the discussion of questions bearing on the work of the Association, showing wherein success has been found during the past year. All reports generally show an encouraging condition of affairs.

## THE EAST.

### Railroad Matters in Maine and New-Hampshire—Accident Near Boston.

BANGOR, Me., Nov. 4.—A dispatch to the *Whig* from Stockton says that town, yesterday, voted by 131 to 6 to subscribe ten per cent. of its valuation to aid in the construction of the Penobscot Bay and River Railroad. Thirty thousand dollars had been previously subscribed by the citizens. The change of the gauge of the Maine Central Railroad has been completed as far as Carmel, and trains will run through to this city to-morrow night, without break, from Portland to Bangor.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 4.—A suit in equity has been commenced by A. C. FISHER, of Henniker; JOSEPPH S. LUND, of Concord, and WM. M. PARKER, of Boston, against the Concord Railroad, to annul its last election of directors.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 4.—WM. RITCHIE, of East Boston, was run over and killed by an express train at Newton, today.

## THE PACIFIC COAST.

### Specie Shipments from San Francisco—Reported Assassination of Placedo Vega—Shooting of a Lawyer by a Woman—Wreck in Oregon.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3.—The steam-ship *Colorado* sailed for Panama today with 280 passengers and $307,000 in treasure, $300,000 of which was coin for Callao. The total treasure shipments since Jan. 1 were $30,298,000, including $12,041,000 to New-York overland....A report has reached here of the assassination of PLACEDO VEGA at Tepic, by order of LAZADA....A. P. CRITTENDEN, a leading lawyer of San Francisco, and reporter of the Supreme Court of California, was shot tonight on the Oakland ferry-boat, by Mrs. LAURA A. FAIR. But little hopes are entertained for his recovery, the ball having passed through his lung....The steamer *Commodore* was wrecked on the 22d of October, in Coquille River, Oregon. She is reported a total loss. The *Commodore* was a small cheap vessel.

### The Crittenden Tragedy—Collision on the Central Pacific Railroad—Consolidation of Railway Interests.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4.—A. P. CRITTENDEN, who was shot last night on the Oakland Ferry-boat, by Mrs. FAIR, died today. The parties had hitherto held immoral relations toward each other, but the deceased discarded Mrs. FAIR. CRITTENDEN had just met his family after a long separation, and was sitting between his wife and daughter when the fatal shot was fired ....A collision of freight trains took place, last night, on the Central Pacific Railroad, near Blue Cañon. One man was killed and three were seriously injured. The locomotives were smashed....The people of San Diego are jubilant over the consolidation of the Southern Transcontinental and Lower California Railroad Companies.

### The Hanlon Murder Trial in Philadelphia—Confession to a Fellow-prisoner.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.—In the trial of HANLON, for the murder of the child MARY MOHRMAN, today, the convict DUNN detailed at great length the confessions of HANLON to him while they were in prison together. It appears that HANLON disguised himself in his own house with false whiskers and outraged the child in an alley. The child died instantly, and he put the body in the cellar of his own house, and subsequently carried it out and threw it into a pond. The prosecution is now engaged in corroborating this confession by witnesses with whom DUNN has had no means of communicating, and have thus far been very successful.

### Execution of a Negro in North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 4.—WILLIAM STINSON, (colored,) convicted at the last term of the Supreme Court of committing rape on an aged white woman, was hanged today, in the jail yard. He spoke about ten minutes, acknowledging his guilt, and expressing himself as perfectly resigned to his fate. He was composed and met his fate without flinching. He was attended to the scaffold by Rev. J. W. MCNAMARA, who performed the usual religious offices.

### The Crew of a Barge Lost on Lake Huron—A Horrible Sight.

PORT ELGIN, Ontario, Nov. 4.—The barge *J. A. Hollow*, laden with lumber, was towed into Kincardine by the steamer *Seymour*, this morning. The crew were all lost except one man, who was found lashed to the pump, dead, with his eyes picked out.

Among other interesting publications just received by BRENTANO are *Cassell's* and *Bow Bells'* almanacs—both richly illustrated, and full of information. The counters of BRENTANO are now laden with treasures—the *Leisure Hour*, *Sunday at Home*, *Tinsley's Magazine*, and *Chambers's Journal* being only a few among his numerous treasures.

## SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES

### THE LATEST NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

### Entertaining Literary and Miscellaneous Readings.

The TIMES of to-morrow, Sunday, Nov. 6, will be crowded with a great variety of news and miscellaneous matter. It will contain the very latest war news from Europe; all the general telegraphic and local news received up to 3 o'clock on Sunday morning; readable special articles; literary selections, &c., &c. Some of its features will be:

A CAPITAL STORY, with a quantity of short extracts from the best things in the current magazines, domestic and foreign, and the newest books;—

More IMPRESSIONS OF NEW-YORK, by a Hindoo; Whimsical Notes on Things in General; An Intelligent Foreigner at the Tombs; A Tribute to the Young Men's Christian Association;—

NOTES AND COMMENTS: short paragraphs on queer subjects, discovered here and there in our domestic and foreign exchanges, specially prepared for the Sunday edition of the TIMES;—

EDITORIALS, ARTICLES AND NOTES on topics of the day, political, social and general;—

The MUSICAL and THEATRICAL NEWS and GOSSIP of the week, at home and abroad, with announcements of promised new attractions;—

The latest local, political and general news; military notes; summaries of foreign and religious news, &c., &c.

The Sunday edition of the TIMES has a large and steadily increasing circulation. It goes among the best class of readers in the City and immediate neighborhood, and is doubtless more thoroughly read than any other Sunday paper. It is, consequently, an excellent advertising medium, and is so regarded by many of the largest advertisers. Advertisements intended for insertion in this edition must be received in the TIMES Publication Office by 8½ this evening to insure proper classification.

## NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

B. F. STEVENS, No. 7 Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London, is agent for THE TIMES in Great Britain. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements, and supply copies of the papers to Americans temporarily in London.

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116 CENTRAL PARK LOTS,
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Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.
59TH-ST.—Twenty-one Lots on block facing Central Park, bounded by 5th-av., or plaza, 6th-av., 58th and 59th sts.; 300 feet frontage on the Park.
62D AND 63D STS.—Five Lots near Madison-av.
MADISON-AV.—Front between 62d and 63d sts.
Six Lots north-east corner of 63d-st.; Four Lots south-east corner of 67th-st.
65TH-ST.—Two Lots near Madison-av.
81ST-ST.—Four Lots near 4th-av., which will here be bridged.
8TH-AV.—Thirteen Lots fronting the Park, between 63d and 65th sts.
Four Lots north-east corner 69th-st.
Two Lots between 75th and 76th sts.
Entire Front between 81st and 82d sts, facing Central Park on two sides.
84TH-ST.—Two Lots near 8th-av.
69TH-ST.—Entire north side between 8th and 9th avs.
77TH-ST.—Two Lots near 8th-av., facing Park.
79TH-ST.—North-west corner 9th-av., facing Park.
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## MARRIED.

CHATFIELD—GOULD.—On Thursday evening, Nov. 3, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Hall, CYRUS H. CHATFIELD to MARY, eldest daughter of D. H. Gould, all of Brooklyn.

VANDERBILT—SPOFFORD.—At the Reformed Church, Flatbush, L. I., on Thursday, Nov. 3, by Rev. C. L. Wells, LEFFERTS VANDERBILT to CHARLOTTE T. SPOFFORD, daughter of the late C. N. Spofford, Esq.

## DIED.

FARR.—At Tarrytown, on Thursday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, JABES W. FARR, in the 82d year of his age. His funeral will take place at the house of his son-in-law, Leander Lee, at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

HOPPOCK.—At Charleston, S. C., on the 2d inst., GEORGE H., son of Howel Hoppock, aged 27 years. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MOSS.—In Chicago, 3d inst., PENINA W., wife of Wm. P. Moss, Jr., and daughter of the late Jonathan Taft, of this City.

REQUA.—At Tarrytown, Monday, Oct. 31, ISAAC REQUA, in the 77th year of his age. He was buried on the 2d inst.

SOUTHWORTH.—In Brooklyn, Nov. 4, of consumption, FANNY J., daughter of J. E. Southworth, in the 20th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the house of her parents, No. 4 Carroll Park, (New No. 239,) on Monday, the 7th inst., at 3 P. M.

SMITH.—On the morning of Nov. 3, at Fort Washington, N. Y., LUCY ELLIOT, beloved wife of Augustus F. Smith.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence at Fort Washington, on Saturday, the 5th inst., at 3½ P. M., without further notice. Carriages will meet the 3 o'clock train from 30th-st., at Fort Washington station. The remains will be removed to Green-Wood on Sunday.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

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WILL APPEAR NEXT
MONDAY AFTERNOON
IN A
NEW DRESS,
ENLARGED,
AND OTHERWISE
GREATLY IMPROVED.

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II.
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## POLITICAL.

DO THE BUSINESS MEN OF NEW-YORK REMEMBER that in August, 1869, JOHN T. HOFFMAN, then Governor of the State of New-York, and now a candidate for the same office, by proclamation convened a special and extraordinary term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer for the purpose of reviving the Usury law?

Do they remember that he assigned to preside at that Court ALBERT CARDOZO?

Do they remember that under the inspiration and instigation of a legal firm, of which A. OAKEY HALL was and is a member, there was impaneled a packed Grand Jury, consisting mostly of active Tammany Hall politicians, who, by the advice and aid of another Tammany Hall politician, brought in indictments for usury against many of the business men of New-York?

Do they remember that to sustain the expenses of that prosecution, and to compensate Mayor HALL's firm for their services as prosecutors, a subscription paper for $10,000 was circulated around Wall and Broad streets?

DO THE WOMEN OF NEW-YORK REMEMBER the case of JOHANNA CONNOR and her sister, who were unlawfully imprisoned for months without process, and who were denied the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus by Judge CARDOZO, by the act of JOHN T. HOFFMAN?

DO THE LAWYERS OF NEW-YORK REMEMBER the occasion on which Judge CARDOZO told a member of the Bar that the latter should meet the life-long enmity of Judge CARDOZO, if he accepted a professional retainer, in the ordinary course of business, on behalf of the women whom Judge CARDOZO unlawfully held under imprisonment?

Do they remember that the same Judge CARDOZO has been assigned by JOHN T. HOFFMAN to the position of one of the Justices of the General Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, whose decisions are for all practical purposes, conclusive upon questions of property, liberty and character, sometimes even of life; and that the Ring, of which JOHN T. HOFFMAN is a member, and of which A. OAKEY HALL is a member, have, contrary to every principle of justice, assigned a secret chamber in the County Court-house, wherein justice is dispensed out of the reach of the light of day?

If the business men of New-York, and the women of New-York and the lawyers of New-York, remember these few fruits of JOHN T. HOFFMAN's administration, why will they not enthusiastically vote or exercise their influence to procure votes for its perpetuation?

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For Member of Assembly, Sixteenth District,
WILLIAM ATKINSON.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 5, 1870.
FROM NATIONAL STANDARD, FORMERLY NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD, AARON M. POWELL, WENDELL PHILLIPS, Editors:
We learn that Mr. JOSEPH S. DEWEY, of Harlem, an old-time steadfast friend of impartial freedom, has received the Republican nomination of the Twenty-first District. As there are two so-called Democrats in the field and a division between them, he may probably be elected. If the colored voters will but do themselves credit, and the State a service, by sending Mr. DEWEY as their representative to the Assembly.

WOODFORD AND KAUFMAN CAMPAIGN CLUB of the Eleventh Assembly District meet THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Nov. 5, at the corner of Broadway and Fourth-st. Prof. WARWICK, of California, NOAH M. GAYLORD, CHAUNCY D. MURRAY, and PHILIP FRANKENHEIMER will address the meeting. The Anderson Union Glee Club will sing some of their campaign songs.
SAMUEL G. ACTON, President.
KNOX MCAFEE, Secretary.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—At a special meeting held WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 2, it was on motion resolved that the nomination of Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN by the said District be indorsed as the regular Republican candidate for member of Assembly for the Ninth Assembly District.
THOS. H. COPPINS, Chairman.
FRED. H. CLARK, Recording Secretary.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Executive Committee of the Ninth Assembly Union Republican Association, held on Wednesday evening, at No. 202 West 14th-st., the Committee indorsed the nomination of Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN for Assemblyman.

HARLEM TO CITY HALL IN FIFTEEN MINUTES.—People's candidate, and XIIth and XIXth Wards Citizens' Association, for Assembly, XXIst District,
JOHN FOLEY.
JOHN E. RISLEY, Chairman.
ASHER BARNETT, Secretary.

## POLITICAL.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, MEMBERS of the Bar of the City of New-York, being in daily contact with the County Clerk's Office, desire to express our extreme satisfaction and pleasure with the promptness, and admirable management of the business of the office for the past three years, due entirely to the constant and untiring supervision of the present incumbent, (Hon. Charles E. Loew,) who has, contrary to the custom of his predecessors, devoted his personal attention to the management of the details of the office, and has made uniform courtesy characteristic of the management thereof, thus proving himself the most efficient County Clerk New-York has had in many years. In view of these facts, we feel it a duty we owe to our clients and the public, as well as a pleasure to ourselves, to cordially unite (irrespective of party) in recommending to the people of New-York the reelection of Hon. Charles E. Loew to the office of Clerk of the County of New-York:

John E. Parsons,
Wm. H. Leonard,
Francis H. Dykers,
Richard S. Emmet,
Harrison & Davis,
Clarkson N. Potter,
James W. Gerard, Jr.,
Henry H. Knox,
William Fullerton,
Abraham R. Lawrence, Jr.,
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Nelson Smith,
Paris G. Clark,
Oliver & Wright,
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Judah, Dickenson & Golden,
Robert W. Andrews,
[illegible]
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Stanton & Hamilton,
John Hayes,
Wm. H. & S. P. Bell,
John R. Fellows,
John Fowler, Jr.,
Wm. J. Kane,
Samuel Boardman,
Wheeler F. Clarke,
James M. Smith,
Wm. J. Haskett,
Morris Goodhart,
Jacob L. Michaels,
A. M. Petershaw,
John H. Hall,
Stephen A. Walker,
Myer S. Isaacs,
Chas. W. Dayton,
Jacob K. Lockman,
J. B. Bullock,
N. Dana Wells,
Robert Orser,
A. W. Gleason,
John Jerolomon,
Kaufman, Frank & Pryor,
Jacob F. Miller,
Jas. D. McClelland,
Baker & Clayd,
Ruggles & Fells,
Stephen B. Bragne,
Paul F. Fuller,
Charles H. Brannagan,
Fred'k H. Kellogg,
S. H. Mayer,
Geo. W. Carpenter,
W. C. Carpenter,
M. Diefendorf,
Daniel M. Vancott,
Theodore Fitch,
S. V. R. Cooper,
G. J. Whitehead,
E. F. Brown,
E. S. Caldwell,
James A. Otwell,
Fred'k Smith,
Edwin M. Daniels,
Cyrus Lawton,
Joseph Bellesheim,
Thomas Allison,
H. B. Blauvelt,
R. L. H. Finch,
James P. Campbell,
Robt. E. Robinson,
N. W. Kennedy,
Jacob S. Van Wyck,
J. R. Cummings,
John B. Fogerty,
Henry D. Sedgwick,
Michael Jacobs,
Joseph H. Gray,
Fred. E. Westbrook,
E. R. Hart,
Edward Ensign,
J. P. Sullivan,
E. J. Baldwin,
Wm. D. Jones,
Wm. P. Morgan,
R. H. Clark,
M. A. Potter,
David McClure,
G. Tillotson,
Wm. M. Tweed, Jr.,
Hirsch & Newcombe,
H. M. Collier,
F. V. B. Kennedy,
Morrison, Lauterbach & Spingarn,
L. Rendskoff,
A. Feuchtwanger,
John T. McGowan,
H. W. Speir,
L. W. Bates,
W. S. Pinckney,
R. H. Corbett,
John Stout,
Forman Whitney,
T. C. Campbell,
C. K. Taylor,
Geo. Greenward,
Henry F. Lee,
A. D. W. Baldwin,
H. R. Cummings,
Birdsall Brook,
Paddock & Cannon,
M. I. A. McCaffrey,
William Irwin.
John R. Flanagan,
A. F. & W. H. Kirchles,
Stillwell & Swain,
Smith Barker,
John H. V. Arnold,
Gelsenhainer Bros.,
Charles W. Sandford,
Richard C. Fellows,
R. H. Griswold,
L. L. Ferrenore,
A. W. Spier,
L. A. Brigham,
[illegible]
R. S. Meade,
W. H. Meade,
W. S. Hascall,
W. A. Ogden Hegeman,
Joseph J. Marrin,
N. H. Fowler,
W. McDermott,
Charles H. Glover,
J. P. Joachimsen,
Charles E. Tebbs,
Francis Tillou,
Daniel J. Noyes,
Roscoe H. Channing,
Oliver S. Ackley,
H. Daily, Jr.,
Fost & Poor,
Thomas H. Landon,
Wm. McKeag,
[illegible]
Thomas H. Hubbard,
R. E. Deyo,
J. J. McKee,
Wm. E. Stiger,
Irving Paris,
John J. Reilly,
W. G. Lathrop,
Charles P. Buckley,
Thomas H. Burley,
J. Sandford Green,
Samuel W. Tuttle,
J. W. Seely,
A. & M. S. Thompson,
Alex. Ostrander,
J. M. Glover,
John M. Scribner,
F. J. Dupignac,
Peter Cook,
Albert M. Schenk,
Nathan Solomon,
Henry Brewster,
H. C. Dennison,
D. P. Ingraham, Jr.,
Harrison, Waring, De [illegible]
Mace & Russel,
Edward Patterson,
Charles D. Burrill,
O. P. Shaw,
T. W. Kenny,
J. Whitehouse,
Geo. F. Langbein,
J. Pedrotch,
John B. Sahl,
J. Sandford Groves,
Jeremiah Loder,
W. O. Schoop,
Yard & Furlong,
Chas. H. Bailey,
George Count Joannes,
P. J. Gage,
George W. Wingate,
Fred. Carsman,
John S. Davis,
H. C. Anderson,
George W. Denton,
P. P. Spencer,
John Grimball,
John Tracy Langen,
E. Luther Hamilton,
J. F. Cary,
D. E. Brown,
Samuel Owens,
Irving C. Smith,
Loring Watson,
Burton N. Harrison,
A. W. Green,
Smith & Sandford,
H. F. Wing,
Robert Ellis,
E. N. Bell,
Samuel G. Adams,
Ed. L. Owens,
Wm. H. Taggart,
Douglas A. Levien, Jr.,
N. S. Wolf,
A. C. Farnham,
Geo. B. Bonney,
F. H. Syms,
H. Tompkins,
L. E. Fowler,
L. J. W. Briggs,
J. Lawton,
E. H. Thompson,
Walter C. Calhoun,
N. B. Sanborn,
Wm. W. Pearson,
Wm. R. Sandford,
Royal S. Crane,
D. C. Graham,
Wm. F. Howe,
G. W. Dillaway,
Joseph S. Ridgway,
Chas. M. Hall,
Erastus Cook,
Elias J. Beach,
Wm. H. Bookstaver,
Joseph Koch,
J. E. Carpenter,
Thomas McMahon,
Noah Tuttle,
J. L. Egbert,
M. M. Friend,
Randolph B. Martine,
George W. Wright,
W. F. Handley,
John Landsman,
Otto Meyer,
Sackett, Webster & [illegible]
[illegible]
John H. Matthew,
Thomas W. Kearney,
C. D. Birdseye,
E. A. Acker,
David McAdam,
S. H. Randall,
Jas. W. Monk,
Wm. B. Slocum,
S. F. Simpson,
W. S. Cowles,
J. W. Cairns,
D. Wild,
John J. Latting,
C. P. Ripley,
Wm. G. Wheeler,
Geo. A. Mott,
Baker & Cloyd,
S. H. Thayer, Jr.,
T. Frank Brownell,
O. P. Buel,
F. H. Churchill,
G. W. Gillett,
Adolph Levinger,
N. Cothren,
Wm. F. Lee,
H. G. Hull,
Chas. M. Marsh,
Thomas B. Browning,
Frank Byrne,
E. G. Thompson.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK:
We, the undersigned, citizens of New-York, without distinction of party, would hereby earnestly recommend our fellow-citizen, Mr. CHARLES E. LOEW, to your favorable consideration for the office of County Clerk.

The long-needed reform which he introduced and established in the office in question, with his acknowledged ability, honesty, and integrity, and his well-known business habits, eminently qualify him to discharge the duties of the same in a faithful and acceptable manner, and at once satisfactory to the legal profession and the community at large.

With a sincere desire to see our local public offices filled with our best men, we earnestly exhort all our fellow-citizens to disregard party considerations and give their votes and influence for the purpose of returning Mr. Loew to the office of County Clerk on the 8th day of November, inst.

John Englis, President Eleventh Ward Bank.
D. C. Hay, President Union Bank.
F. A. Palmer, President Broadway Bank.
John Davidson, President Manufacturers' and Builders' Bank.
Andrew Mills, President Dry Dock Savings Bank.
James L. Stewart, Secretary Dry Dock Savings Bank.
John Taylor Johnston, No. 119 Liberty-st.
James Murphy, Quintard Iron Works.
George B. Jackson, Burnet & Co., Excelsior Iron Works.
Daniel D. Badger, President Architectural Iron Works.
Geo. W. Quintard, President New-York and Charleston Steam-ship Company.
Henry Clews & Co., No. 32 Wall-st.
George Law, No. 239 5th-av.
Peter Moller, No. 96 Wall-st.
Henry R. Morgan & Co., No. 29 Broadway.
Edward Borke & Co., No. 40 Barclay-st.
Andrew Carrigan, No. 51 Chambers-st.
Wm. & John O'Brien, No. 58 Wall-st.
James E. Morris & Co., No. 150 Chambers-st.
Wm. Moller & Sons, No. 129 Wall-st.
White, Morris & Co., No. 39 Wall-st.
Wm. Seymour, Jr., West 26th-st.
Moller, Sierck, Henken & Co., No. 114 Water-st.
Edey, Turnure & Co., No. 21 Water-st.
Simon Devisser, No. 26 Exchange-place.
Loyal S. Pond, No. 27 Wall-st.
Youngs & Co., No. 41 South-st.
John M. Smith's Son & Co., No. 122 Broad-st.
Moliers & Martens, No. 91 Wall-st.
John Riley, No. 55 Wall-st.
J. M. Koehler, 1st-av. and 30th-st.
Cyrus Clark, No. 431 Broadway.
George H. Broadhead, No. 11 Broad-st.
John O'Brien, No. 58 Wall-st.
George A. Fanshaw, No. 4 Nassau-st.
William H. Guion, No. 63 Wall-st.
H. A. Bostwick, No. 11 Wall-st.
John F. Acker, St. Nicholas Hotel.
Lockwood & Co., No. 94 Broadway.
Wesley Smith, No. 54 St. Mark's-place.
Edward Haight, Pres't Bank of the Commonwealth.
August Belmont, No. 50 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1870.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT UNION
REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
For Assembly,
WILLIAM A. DOOLEY.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—REGULAR UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
For Member of Assembly,
GEORGE W. CLARKE.
JACOB H. GUMBLE, Chairman.
LEWIS HOPPS, Secretary.

UNITED UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION for Member of Assembly, Fifteenth District,
JAMES H. ANDERSON.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT UNION Republican nomination for Assembly—BENJAMIN C. WANDELL.

## CURRENT NOTES.

The State of Maine has a representation of ten students at Yale College.

Yellow fever is reported to have made its appearance at Middleborough, Mass.

An association for the encouragement of art is about being established at Pittsburg, Penn.

The tooth of a mastodon, weighing two pounds, were recently found by a child at Mill Creek, Ind.

Work on the Lafayette, Muncie and Bloomington, Ind., Railroad is progressing quite rapidly.

Omaha, according to the *Tribune* of that city, is destined to outstrip Chicago before two decades have passed over.

The Catholic Cathedral at Iowa City, having been built on an insecure foundation, is expected to fall at any moment. It cost $80,000.

The United States census reports that there is a servant-maid of "sweet sixteen" at Evansville, Ind., who owns real estate valued at $50,000.

During the month of October, 843 males and 303 females were committed to prison for various offenses, at Boston. Of this number, 463 were native Americans.

The proprietor of a vineyard near Terre Haute, Ind., has made 10,200 gallons of wine this season, and sent four tons of grapes to the markets of New-York and Philadelphia.

The Adams Pencil Mill Company of Vermont have suspended payment. Their liabilities are very large, but having a large stock on hand they hope to be able to resume as soon as the demand for pencils becomes brisker.

The Shakers of Tyringham, Mass., have decided to dispose of their property and move to Lebanon Springs. The estate comprises 13,000 acres of the finest farming land in that neighborhood.

As an evidence of the value of the new invention for consuming sparks and cinders on railroads, we are informed that on a recent trip of forty-five miles, in Massachusetts, fourteen bushels of this stuff were accumulated.

A strange circus-man, who took sick of bilious fever at Raleigh, N. C., some short time since, was turned out of doors by an inhuman boarding-house keeper when his funds were found to have been exhausted.

The contested will of the late Mrs. LOOMIS, of Troy, has at length been admitted to probate. Among the bequests is a legacy of $3,000 to the First Presbyterian Church of Troy; $2,000 to the Marshall Infirmary, and $1,000 to the Troy Orphan Asylum.

The annual report of the Chicago Board of Education, just published, shows that 38,937 children were taught in the public schools of that city during the year, at a cost, for teachers and superintendents, of $421,113 67. In addition to this amount $137,057 16 were paid for permanent improvements to schools, and $156,657 55 on account of lots purchased.

Two men, named CROWLEY and GREEN, were arrested a few days ago at Chicago, on a charge of having participated in the theft of some $7,000 worth of property from the freight cars of the Rock Island Railroad. They are supposed to be leaders of a gang who have operated with great success on the principal lines of the West during the past few months.

A letter from Wichita, Kansas, to the Topeka *Commonwealth*, denies the existence of any notorious ruffian, named JIM CURRY, in that region, and declares that the reported murder of two women in a house of questionable repute has no foundation in fact. The story is supposed to have originated in the fertile brain of a traveling quack doctor, who was hard up for subjects upon which to engage the attention of his hearers.

Accounts from Galion, Ohio, report that the double baby, near that place, still contrives to exist, and appear quite healthy. One of the heads goes to sleep while the other looks bright and wakeful. Latterly hundreds of visitors have thronged from all parts of the country to see the monstrosity. The father now devotes his whole time to the business of showman, and charges an admission fee of $1. When visitors throng the rooms in large numbers, the nurse goes through the ceremony of feeding both heads.

VINCENT VAUGHAN, the newly-appointed Governor of Utah, according to the Baltimore *Sun*, was an officer in the Confederate service until the close of the war, when he was selected to fill one of the minor professorships at the University of Alabama, which he held until last Spring. In consequence of political difficulty, Mr. VAUGHAN was compelled to leave his home. His disabilities were removed by Congress at its last session, to enable him to accept the appointment of Secretary of the Territory of Utah, to which he had been nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

Within the past two weeks three well authenticated cases of suspended annimation have occurred in the United States. The first one was at Washington, the second at Pittsburg, Penn., and the third in Scott County, Ind. In the last case only, was complete resuscitation effected. The supposed corpse was that of the daughter of a Mr. WM. JOHNSON. All the preparations for burial had taken place, and the body was about to be placed in a coffin when it was found to be quite warm. A physician was at once sent for, and in an hour or two the girl had opened her eyes, and she is now in a fair way for recovery.

The usual number of shocking accidents from the careless use of kerosene, are reported this week. A few days ago at Oswego, in this State, the wife and child of a man named CONWAY, were burned to death through the explosion of a can from which the unfortunate woman was pouring some of the fatal fluid upon the fire to make it burn more brightly. On Wednesday last, a man named CHARLES PETZ narrowly escaped with his life while driving a wagon containing several kegs of kerosene. He carelessly dropped some ashes from his cigar on one of the kegs, and almost immediately afterward the wagon was blown to pieces.

### The New Settlement in Lower California—Monsieur De Rougemont's Description of the Country.

*From the Alta California, Oct. 27.*

In the newspaper just published at Magdalena Bay we find a French description of the country. The impression we always got from geography has been that Lower California is a desert. It appears that the Spanish word, as used in that country by the Mexicans, instead of barren, means an uninhabited land. Monsieur DE ROUGEMONT visited that country this Autumn. He is a French engineer, who devoted much time to explorations in Algeria and to finding artesian water in the desert. This was his purpose at Magdalena Bay. As this place is little known, and likely to assume importance, we conceive that our readers may like to read the views of this competent gentleman. He describes the bay as being nearly equal to San Francisco in its extent, its security, and its picturesque beauty. You enter from the Pacific by a wide and deep passage between two mountain isles, 1,200 and 1,700 feet high. On the inner side of one of these is to be the commercial city of Cortes. On the main, across the bay, there stretches a vast alluvial plain, 50 by 200 miles, in gentle slopes, ascending to the central chain of metaliferous mountains, which may be called the Coast range. This wide expanse is covered with rich verdure, where millions of wild animals find perennial pastime. Beside horses and beeves, there are innumerable herds of elk, antelope, deer, &c., the choice cuts selling for two and a half cents a pound. The underlying rock is lime. Water does not show much on the surface, but it is found everywhere at small depth, as the luxuriant vegetation would lead one to expect. Great springs of soft water come up from the depths of the bay and form jets above the salty surface. M. DE ROUGEMONT has no doubt, from his long experience, that artesian water underlies the whole of the vast plain. The company is now boring, and if successful many wells will be sunk. Meantime, there is everywhere surface water, and always wind enough to raise it. The current of ocean air suffices to moderate the temperature and to prevent the formation of fog. It is one of the happiest climates in the world, and is free from epidemic diseases. The soil gives two crops a year. Wheat sown in January is cut in June, when a new seeding is done, to be cropped in January. To colonists in good faith land will be given free. It is expected that San Francisco will be supplied in Winter with green vegetables, as Paris is supplied from Algeria; and also with oranges and lemons two months ahead of the Los Angeles crop. Cane sugar, cotton, dates, bananas, turtles, fine-flavored oysters, gypsum, and pure salt, will be among the exports for San Francisco. Wild game, beef and mutton may also be sent here with profit. Whatever success may attend this colony, it will be a dependency of San Francisco, and it will contribute to our commerce. M. DE ROUGEMENT speaks of the mineral mountains that lie back of the plains of Magdalena, as rich in precious metals which are soon to be explored.

## PROSPECTS OF THE SOUTH.

### Address by the Commissioner of Agriculture—Practical Advice to the Planters—The Coolie Question, &c.

We extract the following from an address delivered a few days since at the Augusta (Ga.) Cotton Exhibition, by Hon. HORACE CAPRON, Commissioner of Agriculture:

My first counsel would be—practice a restorative instead of an exhaustive system of agriculture. A system that involves abandonment of lands and removal to new scenes is unworthy of the age and a reproach to modern civilization. No man is worthy to be a farmer who does not annually leave his land in better tilth and strength than he found it. The intellect must share more largely with muscle the toil of agriculture; machinery directed by skilled labor, and propelled by brute force, and also by the mighty power of steam, must take the place of expensive and inefficient human strength. This change, as I said in this State a year ago, "involves the necessity for smaller farms, better culture, liberal use of manure, rotation in crops, and a larger working capital in proportion to permanent investment. You are already spending millions annually on the old lands of the Atlantic States for commercial fertilizers. While I would commend a judicious expenditure in this direction, I would make this a basis of a practical rotation with a course of grasses and other restorative agencies of scientific agriculture. The business of agriculture should be an industry and not a speculation. The insane pursuit of specialties has long been a curse to American agriculture. A whole community runs wild upon hopes, when selling at fifty cents per pound, and in two years they are scarcely worth the price of picking, and extravagance begotten of high expectations is forthwith followed by bankruptcy. Wheat brings $2 per bushel, and whole States become wheat-fields, while every other interest languishes, until the bread crop becomes so abundant as to be fed to swine in preference to shipment for human food. The sheep, with wool at $1 per pound, holds high place in popular esteem, but is kicked from the pasture by every Randolph of the farm, at the first indication of a heavy decline in the value of its fleece. In your section, cotton, a great boon to your agriculture as a constituent in your aggregate of production, may become an unmitigated evil if left to usurp the place of all other crops. The crop of last year produced $100,000,000, more than 150 per cent. larger than ten years ago. Three millions of bales may command a profit of $40 per bale, while 5,000,000 may not bring a dollar above their cost. But present profit is not the main consideration. The increase in value and enlargement of the productive capacity of the soil, by a judicious rotation, including the restorative influences of green-cropping and cattle-feeding, is an increase of capital, a source of larger annual income, and an addition to the inheritance of one's children. It not only insures a profit from cotton culture, but enables the planter to pocket the entire proceeds of its sale, other products feeding man and beast. This leads me to another word of counsel, namely: There is no reason why we should send abroad for a pound of sugar, though our home production was last year but ten per cent. of the consumption, when Louisiana alone has suitable lands of sufficient area to supply the present wants of the country. If England, by the magic of labor, can make a dollar's worth of your cotton produce two dollars, and if France, by still more delicate manipulation, can make it yield three, why should not your people, with willing hands to work, and abundant water and fuel for power, manfacture a large portion of your crops at least into yarns and coarse fabrics? and thus add to the annual value of your industries a hundred millions more. Thus you may save freight, storage, commissions, the profit of manufacture, and build up local markets to consume more of the edible products of your agriculture. Here, in Augusta, you have furnished a notable illustration of the feasibility and profit of manufacturing, in an enterprise of magnificent proportions, two-thirds of the capital of which has come from its own net earnings. You have already other similar works, and should establish them in every direction, enlarging them from their own profits, until a large share of your cotton shall be manufactured within your own borders. Depend not upon the coolies of China, or the people of Europe, until all your people, of whatever color, condition or capacity, have full employment for mind and muscle in developing the wonderful capabilities under your control. The practical question of the day is not where shall we procure more labor? but rather, how can we utilize and profitably employ the varied capacities, tastes and inventive powers of every individual of our present population? What can each accomplish with the best results? What can be done for the employment of men practiced in no skillful employment? What for indigent women, and even children, dependent upon their own exertions for subsistence, for an education and advanced social positions? The State that furnishes employment for every son and daughter, labor suited to every capacity and taste, heavy toil for the unskilled and plodding, dextrous and delicate manipulation for the artistic, effort with soul in it for the intellectual, will become instinct with life, energy, progress, wealth and contentment. Then labor will be cheerful, toil a pleasure, and its beneficent results enhanced beyond the highest expectation. Such results can never follow the practice of a few rude industries.

### American Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society was held at the Bible House, Astor-place, on Thursday, at 3½ P. M., NORMAN WHITE, one of the Vice-Presidents, in the chair. The decease of a Vice-President of the Society, Gen. WM. WILLIAMS, of Connecticut, was announced. Rev. Dr. ISAAC FERRIS read the ninetieth Psalm and offered prayer. Thirteen new auxiliaries were recognized, five in North Carolina, four in Arkansas, and one in each of the States of Delaware, Minnesota, Florida and Alabama.

Communications were received from Mr. DUNCAN M. HENDERSON, Secretary of the Valparaiso Bible Society, requesting an additional grant of books, and giving encouraging account of the work of the Society; from Mr. GEORGE LAWRENCE, Barcelona, with gratifying statements in relation to the demand for the Scriptures in Spain; from Rev. P. E. RYDING, Copenhagen, with accounts of the distribution of former grants from this Society, and requesting a further supply, which was granted; from Miss MELINDA RANKIN and Rev. JOHN BEVERIDGE, as to the work of the Society at Monterey and vicinity; from Rev. GEORGE CORNISH, Secretary Montreal Bible Society, requesting the appointment of a delegate to the Jubilee Meeting of that Society, to be held on the 25th of January next.

Grants of books were made to the Presbyterian Committee on Freedmen; to the American Colonization Society; to the American Tract Society; to the National Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, at Washington, D. C.; for distribution in the United States Navy, from Key West, Fla.; to the American Seamen's Friend Society; for Copenhagen, Denmark; to Valparaiso Bible Society; to Bible Committee at Zacatecas, Mexico; to Friends' freedmen's schools in North Carolina, with many grants to auxiliaries, agents and others, chiefly at the South. The total number granted is 4,913 volumes, including three in raised letters for the blind. The books granted are in seven different languages, and of various sizes. Arrangements were made for the extension of the work in Mexico. A committee was appointed to prepare a minute on the decease of Gen. WILLIAMS.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Real estate matters at the Exchange yesterday (Nov. 4) were quiet, although a large number of persons were in attendance engaged in discussing the future of the market. The approaching election, however, in absorbing public attention, has its effect upon this business, like all others, and it is more or less affected thereby. From the sales already projected, the week following election promises to be the most active of any that have preceded it for months past, as on the 15th inst. ROBERTS & MCGUIRE have a large and important sale of City property, while on the 16th the Dyckman estate of forty acres will be offered, and on the 17th over one hundred Central Park lots will be sold by MULLER, WILKINS & Co.; also, on the same last-named day WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON will dispose of a large number of valuable City lots on the extension of Church-street and on Greenwich-street. All these sales are notable ones, and certain to attract attention. From the record of transfers, as published each day, it will be seen that the private transactions in property are on the increase, and this fact more than any other gives evidence of the real stability of, and improvement in, the market.

A sketch of the proposed new apartment hotel, to be erected immediately in this City, under the auspices of an association of gentlemen interested in the movement was published exclusively in the TIMES on Tuesday last. Reference was made in the article to the Stevens and Haight Houses, which are now being constructed and to be occupied on the same plan. Another one of these hotels, and the first of this character erected in New-York, is now about completed—that owned by RUTHERFORD STUYVESANT, Esq., and located on Thirteenth-street, between Second and Third avenues. The building, it is understood, will be ready for occupancy about the 15th inst., and applications for apartments are already so numerous that a record is kept and refusals given in regular order to such parties as may desire to comply with the regulations requisite in order to obtain possession of a suite of rooms.

For today, no sales of real estate are advertised to take place, at the Exchange or elsewhere, and the public business of the week may be considered closed.

### Transfers of Real Estate.

| | |
|---|---|
| NEW-YORK. | |
| Clinton-st., e. s., 150 ft. s. of Stanton-st., 50x100 | $3,200 |
| Maiden-lane and Pearl-st., n. e. corner, 25.5x50.6 | 38,000 |
| Orchard-st., e. s., No. 56, 25x87.6 | 22,500 |
| 2d-st., s. s., 64 ft. w. of Avenue A, 21.6x100.8 | 16,000 |
| 13th-st., s. s., 162.2 ft. e. of 4th-av., 24x103.3 | 18,000 |
| 35th-st., n. s., 145 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x98.9, h. and l. | 13,000 |
| 46th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100.5, q. c. | nom. |
| 40th-st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x98.9 | 18,000 |
| 49th-st. and 2d-av., s. w. corner, 20x70.5 | 18,500 |
| 61st-st., s. s., 128.2 ft. w. of 2d-av., 16.10x100.5 | 15,500 |
| 63d-st., n. s., 266 ft. w. of 3d-av., 16x100.5 | 16,000 |
| 63d-st., n. s., 282 ft. w. of 3d-av., 16x100.5 | 16,000 |
| Bloomingdale-road and 91st-st., n. w. corner, 8.10 x100.2x15.5x99.8 | 4,000 |
| Lexington-av., e. s., 39.9 ft. s. of 41st-st., 19.8x75 | 28,000 |
| 2d-av., e. s., 20 ft. n. of 60th-st., 20x75, h. and l. | 16,000 |
| 3d-av. and 88th-st., s. w. corner, 50x95, hs. and ls. | 20,000 |
| 4th-av., w. s., 82.2 ft. n. of 85th-st., 20x70, h. and l. | 30,000 |
| 76th-st., n. s., 202 ft. e. of 1st-av., 20x102.2, h. and l. | 3,000 |
| 78th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 3d-av., 18.9x102.2 | 12,800 |
| 78th-st., s. s., 343 ft. w. of 3d-av., 18.9x102.2 | 12,000 |
| 78th-st., s. s., 362 ft. w. of 3d-av., 18.9x102.2 | 12,600 |
| 112th-st., n. s., 155 ft. e. of 4th av., 60x100.10 | 23,000 |
| 116th-st., n. s., 602 ft. w. of 3d-av., 16.8x100.11 | 6,500 |
| 158th-st., n. s., 452 ft. w. of 12th-av., –x100x–x 102.4 | 1,000 |
| KINGS COUNTY. | |
| *Brooklyn.* | |
| Bergen-st., s. s., 377.4 ft. e. of Troy-av., 23.2x127 | $485 |
| Court-st., w. s., 58 ft. n. of Degraw-st., 21x83 | 12,000 |
| Dean-st., n. s., 375 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 20x100 | 8,500 |
| Dean-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of New-York-av., 37.6x 114.5 (foreclosure) | 6,000 |
| Dean-st., n. s., 312.6 ft. e. of New-York-av., 37.6x 114.5 (foreclosure) | 5,000 |
| Devoe-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Catharine-st., 25x131.3 | 3,500 |
| Herkimer-st., s. s., 121 ft. w. of New-York-av., 21 x92.9 | 6,550 |
| Hopkins-st., n. s., 212 ft. e. of Throop-av., 68.10x 100 | 4,200 |
| Hoyt-st., w. s., 60 ft. n. of Degraw-st., 20x78, h. and l. | 7,500 |
| Pulaski-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Reid-av., 50x47.7x65.4 x6.1x88.11 | 5,000 |
| Pulaski-st., n. s., 240 ft. e. of Stuyvesant-av., 40x 100, hs. and ls. | 5,400 |
| Pulaski-st., n. s., 280 ft. e. of Stuyvesant-av., 20x 100, h. and l. | 2,700 |
| Pulaski-st., n. s., 140 ft. e. of Stuyvesant-av., 20x 100, h. and l. | 2,700 |
| Pulaski-st., n. s., 180 ft. e. of Stuyvesant-av., 20x 100, h. and l. | 2,700 |
| Pulaski-st., n. s., 220 ft. e. of Stuyvesant-av., 20x 100, h. and l. | 2,700 |
| Pulaski-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Stuyvesant-av., 20x 100, h. and l. | 2,700 |
| Pulaski-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Stuyvesant-av., 20x100, hs. and ls. | 7,000 |
| Pulaski-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of Stuyvesant-av., 33.4x100, hs. and ls. | |
| Pulaski-st., n. s. 160 ft. e. of Stuyvesant-av., 20x 100, h. and l. | 2,700 |
| Pulaski-st., n. s., 120 ft. e. of Stuyvesant-av., 20x 100, h. and l. | 2,700 |
| Rutledge-st., n. w. s., 90 ft. s. w. of Bedford-av., 95x100, hs. and ls. | 54,000 |
| Rutledge-st., n. w. s., 200 ft. s. w. of Bedford-av., 90x100, hs. and ls. | |
| Smith-st., e. s., 140 ft. s. of Sackett-st., 20x60 | 9,000 |
| Stockton-st., n. s., 90 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 100 x100 | 4,000 |
| Warren-st., s. s., 136.3 ft. w. of Nevins-st., 20.3x 100 | 7,750 |
| Warren-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Rochester-av., 25x 63.9x–x55.10 | 170 |
| Warren-st., s. s., 293.4 ft. e. of 6th-av., 18.9x100, h. and l. | 11,000 |
| Wilson-st., s. s., 135.4 ft. e. of Wythe-av., 19.4x100, h. and l. | 10,500 |
| York-st., n. s., 223 ft. e. of Jay-st., 22x90 | 4,250 |
| 6th-st., w. s., 72 ft. n. of South 3d-st., 18x105 | 7,000 |
| 6th-st., w. s., 121 ft. s. of South 4th-st., 17.4x100 | 5,500 |
| 6th-st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of North 8th-st., 40x100 | 2,500 |
| South 6th-st., s. s., about 250 ft. n. w. of 6th-st., 20x36, h. and l. | 8,000 |
| 10th-st., n. s., 273 ft. w. of 3d-av., 37.6x100 | 2,500 |
| 11th-st., s. w. s., 280 ft. e. of 3d-av., 17.6x100 | 4,000 |
| 17th-st., s. s., 360 ft. e. of 10th-av., 40x100.2 | 1,200 |
| Grand and Greene avs., n. w. corner, 100x10.2 | 1,250 |
| Grand-av., w. s., 492.2 ft. s. of Park-av., 25x30.9, foreclosure | 420 |
| Same, sold again | 500 |
| Paca-av., w. s., 98.7 ft. n. of Atlantic-av., 69x97.6 | 12,000 |
| Paca-av. and Wyckoff-st., n. e. corner, 77.9x100 | 4,000 |
| 3d-av. and Middle-st., w. corner, 20x60 | 8,500 |
| 5th-av., s. e. s., 174 ft. s. w. of 16th-st., 17x97.4 | 5,000 |
| WESTCHESTER COUNTY. | |
| *East Chester.* | |
| White Plains road and Archer-av., s. e. corner, 116x146 | $3,900 |
| New Rochelle to East Chester road, adjoining J. Morgan's, 53 acres | 29,000 |
| *Greenburg.* | |
| Ashford to Scarsdale road, adjoining I. Synt, 4 acres | $400 |
| *Morrisania.* | |
| Concord-av., n. w. s., 350 ft. s. w. of Lexington-st., 25x100 | $450 |
| *Mount Pleasant.* | |
| Projected road, s.s., adjoining A. Randall, 30x100 | $500 |
| *Pelham.* | |
| 5th-av., e. s., lot No. 72, Pelhamville, 100x100 | $100 |
| 5th-av., e. s., lot No. 216, Pelhamville, 100x100 | 200 |
| *West Farms.* | |
| Valentine-av., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Clark-st., 100x250 | $2,000 |
| Taylor-av., w. s., 125 ft. n. e. of Columbia-av., 25 x100 | 225 |
| Madison-av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of 11th-st., 25x120 | 1,500 |
| *Westchester.* | |
| Boston road, s. e., adjoining Bronx River, 3 acres | $550 |
| NEW-JERSEY. | |
| *Newark.* | |
| Broome-st. and Waverley-place, n.w.cor., 25x100 | $1,000 |
| Montgomery-st., n. s., 88 ft. e. of West-st., 29.6 x100 | 3,175 |
| Montgomery-st., n. s., 57 ft. e. of West-st., 16x 100 | |
| Thompson-st., w. s., 150 ft. from Orange-st., 16.1x 100 | 1,500 |
| Mulberry-st., w. s., opposite Nos. 477 and 479, 20.8x94.6 | 3,000 |
| Paterson-st., s. s., 56 ft. e. of Wall-st., 25x99.11 | 1,000 |
| Paterson-st., s. s., 81 ft. e. of Wall-st., 25x97.10 | |
| Road to Belleville, w. s., 2 tracts, ½ share, 17 57-100 acres | 23,125 |
| *East Orange.* | |
| William-st., adjoining James Coyne's, 40x93.9 | $700 |
| *Woodside.* | |
| Bennett-av., n. s., 300 ft. e. of Washington-av., 50x105 | $800 |
| *Jersey City.* | |
| Newark pike, n. s., 113 ft. w. of Wilder's line, 25 x112 | $5,000 |
| Newark pike, s. s., 476 ft. w. of Hill's line, 80x100 | 1,000 |
| West Central-av., s. s., 401 ft. w. of Communipaw-av., 26x156 | 3,600 |
| Lots Nos. 15, 16, 17 and 18, Van Vorst's Heights Co., 100x100 | 10,000 |
| *Hoboken.* | |
| Garden-st., e. s., 37 ft. s. of 7th-st., 18x50 | $5,500 |
| Jackson and 1st sts., s. w. corner, 25x100 | 2,325 |

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

**FOR SALE.**

VACANT LOTS.

A large plot fronting on the Grand Boulevard and Riverside Park.

ALSO,
Two fronts on 5th-av., fronting Central Park.
ALSO,
Several other valuable plots adjacent Central Park.
ALSO,
For sale 8th-av.
Two entire fronts on 8th-av., fronting Central Park.
ALSO,
An entire block on 4th and Madison avs.
ALSO,
An entire block on 8th and 9th avs.
ALSO,
A front on 3d-av.
Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**VAN RENSSELAER & CRUGER,**
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
No. 182 Grand-st.
The management of estates a specialty.
Rents, Interest and Dividends collected.

**FOR SALE OR TO LET**—A THREE-story brown-stone-front house, complete with all modern conveniences, situated on the north side of 43d-st., second house east of Lexington-av.; favorable terms will be made to a desirable party. Apply to W. M. GAWTRY, No. 56 Lispenard-st., from 10 to 12 A. M., or 2 to 4 P. M.

**FOR SALE**—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, 20.6x52 ft.; lot, 98.6; with all the modern improvements; newly painted throughout; situated between Madison and Park avs., Murray Hill, East 39th-st. Address, Post-office Box No. 3,548, or to WINANS & CO., No. 91 Cedar-st.

**SIXTH-AV.**—FOR SALE A LARGE CORNER on 6th-av., near 28th-st.; well rented; price $100,000; $50,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Also, a corner on 6th-av., near 23d-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE** — ON 25TH-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 6th-av., a four-story brown-stone house and lot; price only $35,000; also, houses in other locations. D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

**FOR INVESTMENT**—A FOUR-STORY brick store, on Front-st., near Maiden-lane; well rented. Full particulars of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

## BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

**FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A** TERM OF YEARS—A house and two lots, 25 by 100, corner of 18th-st. and 4th-av., Brooklyn. For particulars, inquire of J. M. FULLER, No. 244 Fulton-st., New-York.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

**FOR SALE, TO RENT** OR EXCHANGE for interest-yielding securities, at Elizabeth, a city of 25,000, with good schools, churches, markets, pavements, gas, water and police, intersection of two trunk railroads; accessible at all seasons, by the most reliable, cheap and comfortable travel; a delightful suburban cottage, within two minutes' of the West Elizabeth Station, and within a mile of the Union Depots, &c.; 45 minutes' from Liberty-st., situated in the best and prospectively the handsomest part of the city; house of 15 rooms, modern style; lot of nearly one acre, laid out in fruit and shade trees, garden, stable, &c. Sacrifice at $13,000; easy payments; rent till April, $500. Address C. C., Box No. 235 New-York Post-office.

**FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.**—A great bargain if sold within fifteen days. A neat cottage-built residence, with all the modern improvements; two minutes' from depot and all the conveniences; lot 50x100. A payment of only $2,000 required if sold within the given time. For particulars inquire of T. C. SMITH, 741 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

**A VERY DESIRABLE PLACE OF** about four acres on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, one hour from the foot of Liberty-st., to exchange in part for lots in Newark, Elizabeth, Orange or Plainfield. Address A. B. C., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

**ORANGE, N. J.**—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

**FOR SALE**—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON; country seat; sixteen acres; river front.
C. H. GREEN, Piermont, N. Y.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

**A CARD.**

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, having become a favorite line of settlement for persons doing business in New-York, the subscriber, in order to aid persons wishing to obtain a country home, will keep a COMPLETE LIST OF PROPERTY FOR SALE on the line of the road, from Jersey City to Easton.
A. D. HOPE,
Office of "The Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company," No. 119 Liberty-st., New-York.

## DWELLINGS TO LET.

**TO LET**—AT NEWTOWN, L. I., A HOUSE partially furnished, ten rooms and extension, two vegetable gardens, plenty small fruit and shade trees, ten minutes' walk of depots Flushing and Long Island Railroads. Possession at once. Apply to FRANCIS T. WALKER, No. 10 Wall-st.

## STORES, &C., TO LET.

**TO RENT**—THE BUILDING NO. 13 DEY-ST., near Broadway; in perfect order. Apply to G. MIDDLETON, No. 48 Pine-st., Room No. 28.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

**A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,** AUCTIONEERS AND DEALERS IN NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE,
NO 6 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

will sell at auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, at 12 M., on the 10th day of November, 1870,

THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL,

Long Branch, N. J., with all its furniture and equipments. Full particulars at office of auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st., N. Y.

B. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

**EXECUTORS' SALE.**

V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO.,
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 16, 1870,
at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of executors of Isaac Dyckman,

**FORTY ACRES**

IN 286 LOTS, OF THE

**DYCKMAN ESTATE,**

at Fort Washington, in the Twelfth Ward of New-York. Sixty per cent. on mortgage. For maps and particulars apply at the auctioneers, No. 11 Pine-st., or to LOCKWOOD & CROSBY, Executors' Counsel, No. 133 Nassau-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

**ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. H. WILKINS & CO.,** office No. 7 Pine-st., will sell by auction, on Nov. 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, a fine country seat, consisting of about twenty-six acres of land, with a two-story frame cottage thereon, situated at Lake Mahopac, Putnam County, N. Y., and overlooking the lake. There are on the premises a good stable and carriage-house, an ice-house, vegetable garden, and young orchard; also, a large foundation already built and graded for the erection of a first-class residence. Terms easy. Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

**EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE ESTATE** of A. J. Cipriani, at 12 o'clock, Jan. 26, 1871, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, viz.: Buildings and lots, No. 11 Pine-st., No. 73 Nassau-st., and No. 43 Liberty-st.; six-sixteenths in packet ships of the Black Ball line; $2,890 scrip Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and 404 acres 111 perches of land in Monroe County, Penn. Particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

## FINANCIAL.

**Montclair Railway**

**NEW-JERSEY**

**7 PER CENT.**

**GOLD**

**1ST MORTGAGE**

**BONDS,**

INDORSED BY THE

**NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO**

**Midland Railroad Co.,**

FOR SALE IN

**DENOMINATIONS**

OF

**$1,000, $500 AND $100.**

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
EXCHANGED AT MARKET RATES.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.

**LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,**
**BANKERS,**
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

**8 per Cent. Interest**
**FIRST MORGAGE BONDS!**
OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

85 MILES COMPLETED, and in operation, the earnings on which are in excess of interest on the total issue. Grading finished, and ONLY 26 MILES OF TRACK ARE TO BE LAID TO COMPLETE THE ROAD. Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.

**W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,**
No. 54 Pine-st.
**TANNER & CO.,**
No. 49 Wall-st.

**MUNROE & CO.,**
**AMERICAN BANKERS,**
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York.
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

**STUYVESANT & D'WOLF,**
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 23 WALL-ST.

**BOGERT & WHITE,**
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE
**CITY OF CHICAGO,**
Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, in New-York.
Principal redeemable 1895.
For sale by
**GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,**
No. 36 Wall-st.

**JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,**
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

**BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,**
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1870.

**TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL ELECTION.**—Notice is hereby given that the election for nine directors of the Pacific Mail steam-ship Company will be held at the Company's office, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed, preparatory to said election, Saturday, Nov. 5, at 4 P. M., and reopened Thursday, Nov. 17, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

**NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.**—THE annual meeting of the STOCKHOLDERS of the BANKERS' AND BROKERS' TELEGRAPH COMPANY will be held at the Company's office, in Baltimore, on TUESDAY, 15th November, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., for the purpose of general business and for the election of SIX DIRECTORS to serve for the ensuing year.
LEROY E. BALDWIN, Secretary.

## FINANCIAL.

**MOBILE & MONTGOMERY**
**RAILROAD COMPANY**
**EIGHT PER CENT.**
**First Mortgage Bonds.**

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE

**IN GOLD.**

**INDORSED BY STATE OF ALABAMA.**

We offer the above-named Bonds for sale, and, for the following reasons, confidently recommend them as a most desirable investment.

1. THEY ARE A FIRST MORTGAGE UPON A ROAD ALREADY COMPLETED, THOROUGHLY EQUIPPED AND IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION. The object in placing this Mortgage upon the Road, and of selling these Bonds, is to build an extension of 15 miles from Tensas, the present terminus, into the City of Mobile, which connection is now made by boat. This extension will give entire through Rail connection to *Mobile* and *New-Orleans*, thus saving the cost and trouble of steam-boat service, and delay of breaking bulk both at Tensas and Mobile. The Road, including 15 miles extension, is 182 miles long.

2. THE MORTGAGE IS AT A LOWER RATE PER MILE THAN ANY SIMILAR BOND NOW OFFERING, being for little over $13,000 per mile—less than the Iron and Rolling Stock are actually worth. The cost of the Road is over $30,000 per mile.

3. The Road forms the only railroad connection between Montgomery, the capital of the State of Alabama, and Mobile, its chief commercial city, making it exactly the Hudson River Railroad of Alabama, besides being a link in the great through-coast line between New-Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Savannah, Charleston, Richmond and New-York, or the interior line between the same points, via Augusta, Charlotte and Danville.

4. The Net Earnings of the Road have regularly increased at the rate of about 20 per cent. per annum since the organization in 1867, *and are NOW much more than enough to pay the interest upon all the bonds authorized to be issued*, more than one-half of which are in the hands of the Company. These earnings will be largely increased upon the completion of the Mobile and New-Orleans Road, which is to be opened for through travel in about four weeks, and probably more than double upon completion of proposed extension of 15 miles.

5. They are indorsed by the State of Alabama, whose high credit is well known, her 8 per cent. currency Bonds now selling at par.

6. They bear 8 per cent. interest, both *principal and interest payable in Gold*, interest payable semi-annually in the City of New-York in May and November.

7. OVER ONE MILLION OF THESE BONDS ARE ALREADY PLACED—a single well-known and careful investor (Judge Onderdonk, of Long Island,) after personal examination of the Road and its resources, taking $100,000 as a permanent investment, and Executors of Estates and Banking Institutions investing in amounts of from $20,000 to $50,000 each.

8. Only $450,000 are on the market. These are offered by the undersigned at the low price of 95 and accrued interest, in currency.

**SOUTTER & CO.,**
NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST.
**DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,**
NO. 18 WALL-ST.

**THE**
**NATIONAL TRUST**
**COMPANY.**
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NO. 336 BROADWAY.

**CAPITAL - $1,000,000**
**DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.**

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
PAYS 5 PER CET. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

**The Strongest and Best Secured, as well as Most Profitable Investment now Offered in the Market.**

**7 Per Cent. Gold.**
**FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS**
COUPON OR REGISTERED, AND
FREE OF U. S. TAX,
Principal and Interest Payable In Gold,
ISSUED BY THE
**Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad Company.**

The small remaining balance of the Loan for sale at

**90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.**

INTEREST PAYABLE MAY AND NOVEMBER
J. EDGAR THOMSON, } Trustees.
CHARLES L. FROST. }

The bonds are issued at $20,000 per mile against the portion only of the line fully completed and equipped.

The greater part of the road is already in operation, and the present earnings are largely in excess of the operating expenses and interest on the bonds. The balance of the work necessary to establish through connections, thereby shortening the distance between St. Paul and Chicago 45 miles, and 90 miles to St. Louis, is rapidly progressing, in time for the movement of the coming grain crops, which, it is estimated, will double the present income of the road.

The established character of this road, running as it does through the heart of the most thickly-settled and richest portion of the great State of Iowa, together with its present advanced condition and large earnings, warrant us in unhesitatingly recommending these bonds to investors as, in every respect, an undoubted security. A small quantity of the issue only remains unsold, and when the enterprise is completed, which will be this Fall, an immediate advance over subscription price may be looked for.

The bonds have fifty years to run, are convertible at the option of the holder into the stock of the Company at par, and the payment of the principal is provided for by a sinking fund. The convertibility privilege attached to these bonds cannot fail to cause them at an early day to command a market price considerably above par. United States Five-twenties, at present prices, return only 4½ per cent. currency interest, while these bonds pay 9½ per cent., and we regard them to be as safe and fully equal as a security to any railroad bond issued; and until they are placed upon the New-York Stock Exchange, the rules of which require the road to be completed, we obligate ourselves to re-buy at any time any of these bonds sold by us after this date at the same price as realized by us on their sale.

All marketable securities taken in payment free of commission and express charges.

**HENRY CLEWS & CO.,**
**No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.**

BANKING HOUSE
OF
**Geo. Opdyke & Co**
25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Government, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

**CITY STOCKS**
THE BEST SECURITY IN THE WORLD.
CITY 5s OF 1870.
due Nov. 1 proximo, paid at par on demand.
CITY 7s OF 1885,
sold at a small premium.
GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, }
561 AND 563 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1870. }

**THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS** of the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank will be held at its banking-house, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Nov. 8, proximo. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
THEO. D. WARREN, Cashier.

## FINANCIAL.

**VERMILYE**
**& CO.**
**BANKERS,**
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

**BANK OF**
**BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.**
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
AGENCY, NO. 17 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
COMMERCIAL CREDITS

issued for use in Europe, China, Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America.

Demand and time bills of exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates; also, cable transfers.

Demand drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco. Bills collected, and other banking business transacted.

JOHN PATON, }
ARCH'D McKINLAY, } Agents.

OFFICE NEW-HAVEN, MIDDLETOWN AND }
WILLIMANTIC RAILROAD COMPANY, }
MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Oct. 25, 1870. }

**THE COUPONS AND REGISTERED** INTEREST, due Nov. 1, 1870, on the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the NEW-HAVEN, MIDDLETOWN AND WILLIMANTIC RAILROAD COMPANY, will be paid, on and after that date, free of Government tax, at the banking-house of Messrs. HATCH & FOOTE, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.
DAVID LYMAN, President.
A. M. COLEGROVE, Treasurer.

## DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO R. R. CO., }
No. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW YORK, Oct. 15, 1870. }

**THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON** the First Mortgage Bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, due Nov. 1 proximo, will be paid on and after that date, at the banking-house of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st., free of Government tax. The transfer books for Registered Bonds will be closed from Oct. 29 to Nov. 2.
J. J. TRACY, Secretary.

OSWEGO, Oct. 20, 1870.

**THE COUPONS OF THE CONVERTIBLE** 7 per Cent. Bonds of the NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD, due Nov. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
Nov. 1, 1870. }

**DIVIDEND.**—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER Cent., (4 per cent.,) free of City, County and State taxes, has been declared, payable on and after 10th inst., to which date the transfer books will be closed.
CHAS. B. VAN WYCK, Cashier.

**THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST** Mortgage six per cent. gold bonds of the ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY, due Nov. 1, 1870, will be paid at the banking office of Messrs. Jameson, Smith & Cotting, No. 14 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, free of tax.
L. M. LAWSON, President.

**THE COUPONS OF THE ST. LOUIS** and South-eastern Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent Gold Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of Geo. Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. E. F. WINSLOW,
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 19, 1870. President.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1870.

**A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT.,** free of taxes, has this day been declared payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th inst.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date to the 11th inst. W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

**UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.**
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $8,012,460 76.
N. J. HAINES, JOHN McLEAN, President.
W. S. WHITLOCK, G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
Vice-Presidents. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

**GRACE CHAPEL**—FREE SEATS—EAST 14th-st.—Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, clergyman in charge.—Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. The evening sermon one in the course on Faith and Works. Subject—*Believing in Jesus Christ*. Strangers cordially invited.

**STEINWAY HALL, 14TH-ST.**
SUNDAY EVENING SERVICES
AND LECTURES ON THE
DOCTRINES OF EMANUEL SWEDENBORG.
On SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 6, lecture by
THE REV. W. B. HAYDEN.
Subject—*The Atonement a Redemption, not from God's Wrath, but from the Power of Hell.*
The public invited. To commence at 7½ o'clock.

**THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH**, near 3d-av.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING by Rev. T. H. BURCH; Sacrament at 3 P. M.; general prayer-meeting at 7½ P. M. SAMUEL HALSTEAD, Esq., will conduct the meeting, aided by brethren of different churches. Similar meetings will be held on the following TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock, under the same leadership.

**REV. T. T. KENDRICK, PASTOR** Grand-street Methodist Church, Brooklyn, E. D., will preach SABBATH MORNING, 10½ o'clock. Subject: *Future Punishment, the Reasons Why.* And by special request will repeat his admirable discourse on *Courtship and Marriage* at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Rev. S. MERRITT will lecture on *Temperance* at 3½ P. M.; seats free.

**FREE SERVICES EVERY SUNDAY** EVENING in the Church of St. John Baptist, Murray Hill, Lexington-av., corner 35th-st., at 7½ o'clock.—Rev. A. B. CARTER, D. D., will preach SUNDAY EVENING. MORNING service at 10½, when the Rector, Rev. Dr. DUFFIE, will preach. Strangers are cordially invited.

**GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH,** between Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. A. K. SANFORD, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. THOMAS CARTER at 7½ o'clock P. M. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday evening. Love Feast on Friday evening. The seats are all free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

**ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH,** Reservoir-square, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.—Rev. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON, D. D., Minister. Services every SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. A cordial invitation is extended to any who may not be settled in any other church house, to unite with us in these services.

**SUNDAY SERVICES, HARLEM.**—REV. W. T. CLARKE will give a lecture on SUNDAY EVENING, at Unity Chapel, 128th-st. and 4th-av., on *Our Political Duties*. Service begins at 7½ P. M. A children's service, consisting of recitations, singing and addresses, will be held in the MORNING at 10½. The public are cordially invited.

**CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST,** 5th-av., above 45th-st., Rev. R. S. HOWLAND, D. D., Rector; Rev. T. K. CONRAD, D. D., Associate Rector.—On SUNDAY next, being the first Sunday in the month, this Church will be open for divine service at 11 A. M., and in the evening at 7½. The afternoon service will be omitted.

**ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH,** between Rivington and Delancy sts.—Rev. C. F. WOODRUFF will preach at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., and Rev. WM. McALLISTER (Pastor) at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M. Young People's prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock. Seats free. All are cordially invited.

**ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.**—THE ANNIVERSARY services of the hospital will be held in the chapel of the same, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, the 6th inst., beginning at 3 o'clock. The friends of the Hospital are invited to attend, and contribute to the collection which will be made on the occasion.

**REV. CHAS. F. LEE, FIFTH UNIVERSALIST** Church, Plimpton's Building, 9th-st., near 3d-av., SUNDAY, Nov. 6, 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Significance of the Redeemer's Sacrifice.* Seats free. Public cordially invited.

**CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT,** 7th-av., cor. of 23d-st.—Rev. Dr. McVICKAR having taken pastoral charge for the Winter, in the Rector's absence, there will be divine service at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

**CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST** 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. S. MCARTHUR, every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers having no regular place of worship are cordially invited.

**THE REGULAR MONTHLY CONCERT** of the First Baptist Mariners' Sunday-school will be held on SUNDAY EVENING. GEO. W. BUNGAY and Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will address the meeting. Exercises commence at 7½ o'clock.

**MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,** corner 31st-st.—Rev. J. F. ELDER, Pastor, will preach on next SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

**ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH,** 48th-st., west of 6th-av.—The Rector, Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, will preach. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

**CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION,** Madison-av. and 35th-st.—Divine service and sermon on SUNDAY EVENING, 6th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Right Rev. Bishop CLARKSON will preach.

**REV. J. M. PULLMAN WILL PREACH** at the Church of our Savior, (Sixth Universalist,) 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

**FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,** near 8th-av.—Rev. JOHN W. PRATT, of Lexington, Va., will preach on SABBATH MORNING and EVENING.

**EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH** OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. G. D. BERNHEIM, of North Carolina, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

**ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, 5TH-AV.,** corner of 53d-st., Rev. Dr. MORGAN, Rector.—On the first Sunday in the month, communion. SUNDAY, services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

**REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON, PASTOR**-elect of the New-England Congregational Church, corner Madison-av. and 47th-st., will preach SUNDAY, Nov. 6, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All invited. Sabbath-school at 3 P. M.

**CITY MISSIONS.**—PREACHING AND other religious services, under the direction of the New-York City Mission, will be held in the following wards every SABBATH, viz.:

1. No. 27 Greenwich-st., 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.
6. Calvary Chapel, No. 153 Worth-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
8. No. 185 Spring-st., 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.
13. Lebanon Chapel, No. 70 Columbia-st., 3½ and 7½ P. M.
14. Carmel Chapel, No. 118 Elizabeth-st., 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.
17. Olivet Chapel, No. 63 2d-st., 7½ P. M.

German services, No. 70 Columbia-st., 10½ A. M.; No. 63 2d-st., 10½ A. M., and No. 443 3d-av., 3½ P. M.
GEO. J. MINGINS, Superintendent of Missions.

**HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR** LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 New-Bowery, Rev. W. C. VAN METER, Superintendent. Sunday-school, 2 to 3 o'clock, followed for thirty minutes by addresses and singing. Prayer-meeting TUESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock, preceded by a lesson in singing, beginning at 7½. Day school, 9 to 3 o'clock; children dine from 11½ to 12½; open to visitors daily, except Saturday. We are preparing to give a Thanksgiving dinner to at least 1,000 children and parents. On that day doors will be open to the public at 12 o'clock, and closed at 4 o'clock. Children dine from 1 to 3 o'clock. Exercises in the chapel of various kinds, from 12 to 4 o'clock.

**BIBLE QUESTION.**—REV. OSCAR HUGO will preach on SUNDAY MORNING in Bloomingdale M. E. Church, (West 43d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.) Rev. J. P. HERMANCE, Pastor. In the EVENING Mr. HUGO preaches in Sixteenth-street Baptist Church, (West 16th-st., near 8th-av.,) Rev. J. P. MIKELS, Pastor. Subject—*Protestant Rights in Roman Catholic Countries.*

**THE THIRTY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY** of the Youths' Missionary Association of Spring-street Church, will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Church near Varick-st., at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. JULIUS L. DANNER and Rev. THOMAS S. HASTINGS, D. D. Singing by the children of the school. All are cordially invited.

**REV. CHARLES F. DEEMS, D. D.,** Pastor of the "Church of the Strangers," will deliver a lecture for the benefit of the Ladies' Union Aid Society," in the Lexington-avenue M. E. Church, corner of 52d-st., THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, at 7 o'clock. Subject—*Proverbs, not Solomon's.* Tickets, 50 cents; to be had at the door.

**CHELSEA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,** 22d-st., near 9th-av.—Preaching at 10½ A. M., by Rev. HOWARD P. DECKERT, who will declare the pulpit vacant, in accordance with the late action of the Presbytery of New-York. Preaching at 7½ o'clock P. M., by Rev. A. H. CLAPP, D. D. A cordial invitation to all.

**REV. WILLIAM H. BOOLE WILL** preach in the Beekman Hill Methodist Episcopal Church, East 50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. All are invited.

**FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE** "Old Brewery," No. 61 Park-st.—The original mission at the "Points." Rev. J. N. SHAFFER Superintendent. Service at 10½ A. M. Preaching at 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 9½ A. M., and from 2 to 4 P. M. Friends of the cause are cordially invited.

**NEW-YORK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,** Houston and Thompson sts.—Rev. W. W. PAGE. SABBATH services at 10½ and 7½. The Sabbath-school room, which has been undergoing changes, will be reopened, with appropriate exercises, at 2 o'clock.

**SPIRITUALISM**—SUNDAY, AT 3 P. M., IN the Hall, south-west corner of 6th-av. and 16th-st. Startling manifestations are witnessed here every SUNDAY, proving conclusively that spirits do hold converse with mortals, encouraging and wooing them onward toward their Heavenly home. Seats free.

**"LIBERAL CHRISTIANITY"**—SUBJECT of sermon by Rev. N. W. CONKLING on SABBATH EVENING, Nov. 6, at 7½ o'clock, in the Rutgers Presbyterian Church, Madison-av. and 29th-st.; preached by request of the Young People's Association. MORNING service at 10½. All invited.

**LEXINGTON-AVENUE METHODIST** EPISCOPAL CHURCH, corner 52d-st.—The Pastor, R. M. STRATTON, will preach, SABBATH MORNING, at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½; children's church at 2 P. M.; general prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free.

**RELIGIOUS SERVICES WILL BE** conducted next SUNDAY MORNING, in Chelsea Presbyterian Church, 22d-st., near 9th-av., at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Mr. DECKERT, who will announce the pastoral relation between the Church and the late Pastor dissolved, and the pulpit vacated.

**HOW TO WAR AND HOW TO WIN.**—Lectures to young people by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., on Sunday evenings at 7½ o'clock. The first lecture on TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING.

**ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST.,** near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Rev. S. F. HOLMES will preach at 7½ A. M.; Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 10½ A. M. and 2½ P. M. for deaf mutes, and Rev. WM. H. MILBURN at 7½ P. M. At 4 P. M. catechetical instruction.

**REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL** preach in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. The second anniversary of the Young People's Prayer-meeting at 7½ P. M. A cordial invitation to all.

**CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5TH-**av. and 10th-st.—Divine service every SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Strangers and those having no regular place of worship are specially invited. Seats free.

**SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH,** 7th-st., near 3d-av.—Preaching on SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. E. L. JANES, and in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. C. BACKMAN. Sabbath-school prayer-meeting at 2 P. M.

**UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,** Jane-st., between 8th-av. and Hudson-st.—The Pastor, Rev. G. D. MATHEWS, will preach, on SUNDAY, at 10½ and 3 o'clock. All are cordially invited; seats free.

**REV. D. CURREY, D. D., WILL** preach next SUNDAY MORNING, Nov. 6, in the Twenty-seventh-street Methodist Episcopal Church, near 3d-av., on *The Responsibilities of Christian Citizens to the State.* Services commence at 10½ o'clock.

**WILLETT-STREET M. E. CHURCH,** (Willett-st., near Grand,) JOHN S. HAUGH, Pastor. Preaching SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday school at 9 and 2 o'clock. Young people's meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free.

**THE GREAT DAY OF GOD!**—BISHOP SNOW, the restorer of all things which the Prophets have spoken, will preach in the University, Washington Square, on SUNDAY, 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Seventh Trumpet Sounding.*

**MORNING STAR SUNDAY-SCHOOL.**—JOHN B. GOUGH will deliver a lecture on *Eloquence and Orators*, at Cooper Institute, on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, for the benefit of this mission.

**REV. H. C. POTTER, D. D., WILL** preach in St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 6, at 7½ P. M., in aid of the Young Men's Association. Young men are invited.

**SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH,** between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. General prayer-meeting, 3½ P. M.

**ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. JAMES,** East 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. —Preaching by the Pastor, A. C. WEDEKIND, D. D., SABBATH MORNING at 10½, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath-school at 2½ P. M.

**FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY,** No. 155 Worth-st.—Services are held every SUNDAY, in the new chapel, at 3 o'clock P. M. Singing by the children.
WM. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.

**APOLLO HALL BROADWAY, AND** 28th-st.—Mr. THOMAS GALES FORSTER will speak before the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subjects selected by the controlling spirit. No reserved seats.

**NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.**—Preaching on SUNDAY at the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, and at No. 275 West-st., by Rev. O. B. BIDWELL.

**FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK-**av., between 39th and 40th sts.—Services—Sunday-school at 9 A. M.; preaching by Pastor, T. D. ANDERSON, D. D., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; prayer and conference meeting at 8 P. M.

**ASSOCIATION HALL.**—REV. H. D. GANSE, Pastor of North-west Reformed Church, now worshiping in this hall, preaches every SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and AFTERNOON at 3½.

**ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, AMITY-ST.,** near Macdougal.—Rev. THEO. A. EATON, D. D., Rector. Divine service and sermon every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers welcome.

**MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,** 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. S. CHAMBERS.

**ST. ALBAN'S CHURCH, REV. C. W.** MORRILL, Rector.—This Church has been enlarged and beautified. Sunday services, 8, 9½, 10½, 11 A. M., 4, 7½ P. M.

**REV. HUGH SMITH CARPENTER** will preach at Polytechnic Hall, Brooklyn, Livingston-st., near Court-st., on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING.

**REV. N. T. TRACY WILL PREACH ON** every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st.

**JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BE-**tween Nassau and William sts.—The Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

**REV. DR. PRICE WILL PREACH AT** the Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and Fourth avs, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Seats free.

**Y. M. C. A.**—SPECIAL SERVICE FOR YOUNG men, on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 6, at 7½ o'clock, at Association Hall, 23d-st. and 4th-av. Dr. W. ADAMS will deliver the address.

**LYRIC HALL, NO. 723 6TH-AV., CAN** be rented on Sunday evenings, fully furnished with seats, organ, &c. Apply to JOHN TRENOR, as above.

**FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT,** Rev. Dr. VERREN, Rector.—Divine service in French every SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

**SECOND-STREET M. E. CHURCH.**—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. Mr. SWIFT, and at 7 P. M. by Rev. F. BROWN, the Pastor.

**CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH**—REV. G. H. HEPWORTH, Pastor. Subject SUNDAY EVENING—*Right and Wrong in Politics.*

**ST. THOMAS CHURCH**—S. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and undertaker, No. 121 4th-av.

## SHIPPING.

**THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS**
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY.

Passengers booked and forwarded from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark to America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

| "EXPRESS" STEAMERS. | "EXTRA" STEAMERS. |
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| Ismalia........Sat., Nov. 5 | Iowa........Wed., Nov. 9 |
| Europa........Sat., Nov. 12 | Acadia......Wed., Nov. 16 |
| Caledonia.....Sat., Nov. 19 | Britannia...Wed., Nov. 30 |
| Anglia........Sat., Nov. 26 | Iowa........Wed., Dec. 14 |
| India.........Sat., Dec. 3 | Acadia......Wed., Dec. 28 |
| Australia.....Sat., Dec. 10 | Britannia...Wed., Jan. 11 |

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

**CUNARD LINE.**
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Scotia, Wednes., Nov. 9 | Tarifa, Thursday, Nov. 24 |
| Batavia, Thurs., Nov. 10 | Cuba, Wednesday, Nov. 30 |
| Java, Wednesday, Nov. 16 | Calabria, Thurs., Dec. 1 |
| Samaria, Thurs., Nov. 17 | China, Wednesday, Dec. 7 |
| Algeria, Wednes., Nov. 23 | Siberia, Thursday, Dec. 8 |

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the steamers, not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris..................$145, gold.
Return tickets..................$250, gold.
By the steamers carrying steerage:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return tickets..................$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

**FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.**—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON.Saturday, Nov. 5, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Nov. 12, 8 A. M.
CITY OF CORK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Nov. 15, 10 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON........Saturday, Nov. 19, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Nov. 26, 8 A. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

| PAYABLE IN GOLD. | | PAYABLE IN CURRENCY. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Cabin | $75 | Steerage | $30 |
| To London | 80 | To London | 35 |
| To Halifax, N. S. | 20 | To Halifax, N. S. | 15 |

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

**ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.**
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST AND SOUTHAMPTON.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
LAFAYETTE..........ROUSSEAU....SATURDAY, Nov. 12
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Nov. 26
PEREIRE..............DAURE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 10
Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine:)
TO BREST OR HAVRE—First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
*These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.*
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Hereafter the steamers of this line will touch at Southampton, England, to land passengers and specie.

**NATIONAL LINE.**
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
ENGLAND, WEBSTER, Saturday, Nov. 5, at 12 M.
THE QUEEN, THOMSON, Saturday, Nov. 12, at 8 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
LONDON DIRECT.
PENNSYLVANIA, THOMPSON, November.
Cabin passage, $65 and $75, currency.
Steerage passage, $28, currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

**FOR LIVERPOOL.**
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:
IDAHO, Capt. WHINERAY..........Nov. 9, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN..........Nov. 16, at 12 M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN. Nov. 23, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS.....Nov. 30, at 12 M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH. Dec. 7, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Dec. 14, at 10½ A. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

**PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S**
THROUGH LINE TO
**CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.**
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. $125 to $170. Steerage. $60.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
Nov. 19, ALASKA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. PARKER.
Departure of 20th every month will touch at San Jose Guatemala.
Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco Dec. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Friday, Nov. 18.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Thursday, Nov. 17, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

**HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.**
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, sailing from Pier No. 17, East River, at 3 P. M.:
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken, Wednesday, Nov. 9.
CLEOPATRA, for freight only, Saturday, Nov. 19.
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman, Tuesday, Nov. 29.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

**U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.**
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS..........Nov. 10
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS..........Nov. 17
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE..........Nov. 24
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

**FOR NASSAU, N. P.,**
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, will sail Dec. 1, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

**FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,**
THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Nov. 5, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Nov. 5, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Nov. 8, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Nov. 10, from Pier No. 38 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

| | |
|---|---|
| C. D. OWENS,<br>Agent, A. & G. R. R.,<br>No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE,<br>Agent C. R. R.,<br>No. 409 Broadway. |

**DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO.,** Pier No. 21 N. R.—The steamer *W. W. Coit* will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday and Thursday, at 4 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M.
For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

**NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.**
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

**UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.**—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 305 Broadway.

## SHIPPING.

**FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.**
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Jan. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

## STEAMBOATS.

**STONINGTON LINE.**
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

**NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.**
NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE LONG BRANCH VIA SANDY HOOK.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
The steamers ANTELOPE, Commander G. W. WILSON, and EMPIRE STATE, Commander A. P. ORSWELL, will leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, Sundays excepted, as follows: ANTELOPE at 8 A. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with the accommodation train for Philadelphia. EMPIRE STATE at 4 P. M., connecting with way train for Toms River. Philadelphia freight received to 6 P. M. Way freight to 4 P. M. JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

**NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.**
FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,) AT 4 P. M.,
From Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
The splendid steamers

| NEWPORT, | OLD COLONY, |
|---|---|
| Com. A. G. SIMMONS,<br>Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. | Com. B. M. SIMMONS,<br>Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. |

FREIGHT RECEIVED UP TO 4 P. M.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

**PEOPLE'S LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR ALBANY.**
The steamers DREW and ST. JOHN continue to leave their pier, No. 41 North River, south side of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, always connecting at Albany with trains of the several railroads North, West and East. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the office, on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. Travelers must not be misled by advertisements intimating the change of the locality of its business.

**SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.**—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK. |
|---|---|
| Tuesday, 1st.....1:00 P. M. | Wednesday, 2d..10:30 A. M. |
| Thursday, 3d.....2:00 P. M. | Friday, 4th..........1:00 P. M. |
| Saturday, 5th.....2:30 P. M. | Monday, 7th.........7:00 A. M. |
| Monday, 7th.......2:30 P. M. | Tuesday, 8th........7:30 A. M. |
| Tuesday, 8th......3:00 P. M. | Wednesday, 9th.7:30 A. M. |
| Thursday, 10th..8:30 A. M. | Friday, 11th.........8:00 A. M. |

**ALBANY AND TROY EVENING LINE.**—Great reduction of fare daily—Saturdays excepted, from Pier No. 44, between Spring and Charlton sts., at 6 o'clock. Fare deck, 50c.; cabin, $1; with state room, $1 50. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave as above, returning from Troy at 6, and Albany at 8 P. M. Fare Sundays as heretofore.

**NEW-HAVEN STEAMERS**—HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND THE NORTH, at 3:15 and 11 P. M. from Peck-slip. Trains connect with the 11 P. M. boat every morning in New-Haven, Sunday excepted, and from 3:15 boat on Saturday only.

**FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS** on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

**FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.**—The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves pier foot of Market-st. every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Fare, 75 cents.

**FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.**—The steam-boat META will leave foot of Market-st. daily, at 2 o'clock P. M.

## RAILROADS.

**NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.**
Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua, (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:00 P. M., Poughkeepsie train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05 and 10 A. M., 12:30, 1:00, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.
C. H. KENDRICK, Genl. Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1870.

**ERIE RAILWAY.**—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOTS foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:
Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.
For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)
For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.;) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M., (23d-st., 8:15 A. M.)
For Greycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M., (23d-st., *8:15 A. M.)
For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)
For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M., (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theater train, *11:30 P. M., (23d-st., *11:45 P. M.)
For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; ‡2:15, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M., 12 M.; ‡2:15, 4, ‡5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 9:15 A. M.; †12:45, †3:15, 4:15, 4:45 and †6:15 P. M.; and Saturdays only, 11:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9:30 A. M.; †1, †3:30, 4:15, 4:30, 5 and †6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, †12 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.
L. D. RUCKER, General Superintend't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.
JULY 5, 1870.
* Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. † For Piermont and Nyack only.

**SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.**
Fall and Winter Arrangement,
Commencing MONDAY, Oct. 17, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.
8:45 A. M. Mail for Patchogue.
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, via stage to Bellport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Islip Accommodation, Saturdays, through to Patchogue.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.
The 8:45 and 10:00 A. M. and 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway.
The 8:45 and 10:00 A. M., and 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

**NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.**
On and after MONDAY next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. as follows:
10½ A. M.—Railroad express.
3½ P. M.—Montreal express.
Sleeping coaches on night trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt.
J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
COURT-HOUSE, PARK,
NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., Nov. 1, 1870.

**TO TAX-PAYERS.**—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also, an additional one per cent. on Dec. 15. On all taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

**ASSIGNMENT.**—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that ALPHEUS D. KIRK has made an assignment to me of all his property for the benefit of his creditors.
HERVEY B. WINFIELD, Assignee.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1870.

## FURNITURE.

**WARREN WARD, & CO.**
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby.
Established 1850.
Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. All goods warranted as represented.

**FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE** in the lofts No. 15 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

## INSTRUCTION.

**MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,**
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,
No. 40 Washington-square, (south.)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.
Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

**CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,**
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
Nos. 126, 128 AND 130 EAST 24TH-ST.,
REOPENS SEPT. 19.
College, Business, West Point, Navy School. Modern languages. Boarding and Primary Departments, Gymnasium, &c.
Prospectus to be had.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

**ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,**
5TH-AV., CORNER 28TH-ST.
In the departments of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12; the Primary department Sept. 19, and the gymnasium Oct. 3. School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

**GARDNER INSTITUTE.**
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 620 FIFTH-AVENUE.
Fourteenth year opens Sept. 20. Able masters in charge of the several departments.
Carriages provided for pupils at a distance.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

**LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,**
NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st.—fifteenth year.
Rooms spacious, light, airy and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon—A Yale graduate, he wholly instructs the College class, and means that all from this school shall have ample fitness. In four years, 20 have entered College—9 Columbia, 6 Yale, 2 Harvard, 2 Williams, 1 Troy Polytechnic. Of all, only three were conditioned. Other classes follow yearly. More pupils applied this past year than could be received. Light gymnastics. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

**MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. CHARLES KEITH.**
WILL CONTINUE MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NOS. 275 AND 277 MADISON-AV.
The school will open Sept. 21.
The Professors and teachers heretofore connected with it will be retained. Address as above.

**MISS ARMSTRONG'S**
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 88 Madison-av., between 28th and 29th sts.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.
Address as above.

**MRS. PARKS'**
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 158 Madison-av., corner 33d-st.
Formerly Ferris' Female Institute.
Reopens Sept. 21. For circulars apply as above.

**THOMPSON'S COLLEGE,**
No. 20 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute.
Collegiate and Business Education. German, French, Italian, Spanish, Latin, Greek, by European University Professors. Private Lessons and Classes ($10 per quarter) day and evening. Separate rooms for boys and girls, gentlemen and ladies.

**MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYONS'**
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 304 West Twenty-third-st., will open Sept. 14, 1870. Apply for circulars to above address.

**MRS. EDWARD S. WHITE,**
No. 59 West 42d-st,
opposite Reservoir Park. English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children; will reopen Sept. 28.

Earnest Teaching. Common-sense Restraint.
**YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.**
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

**"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS."**—BEGIN their 10th year Sept. 20. For girls, 15 W. 42d-st., (removed from 63 W. 36th-st.) N. B.—Private recitation rooms for young ladies connected with the above. Boys' school 1,200 B'way, cor. 39th-st. For admission or circulars apply to Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 W. 42d-st.

**MISS YOUNG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH** Boarding and Day School for young ladies and masters will reopen in a new and fine location, No. 44 West 32d-st., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. (Address as above.) Misses and masters taught in separate rooms.

**ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,** NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

**UNDERCLIFF YOUNG LADIES'** Boarding-school, Cold Spring, N. Y., opposite West Point. For circulars apply to Mrs. MORRIS and Miss PICKERSGILL, or *Home Journal*, New-York. Terms moderate. Reopens Sept. 20.

**MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING** and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 45 East 34th-st., New-York, will reopen on Sept. 28. Particular attention given to French and German. For circulars call or address as above.

**LESPINASSE FORT WASHINGTON** Institute, for young ladies; French, language of the school; graduating course for the modern languages. Circulars, G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st.; MILHAU'S, No. 183 Broadway.

**GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY,** corner of Washington-place and Wooster-st., prepares boys for college or for business. M. M. HOBBY, G. CHASE, Principals.

**IRVING INSTITUTE,** TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

**AN INSTITUTION FOR THE INTELLECTUAL,** Moral and Physical Culture of Ladies. Class reformed Jan. 2. Stamford Collegiate Institute, Stamford, Conn. ROBT. C. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

**DR. SERTHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH,** Classical and Mathematical School opens Sept. 19, at No. 165 East 40th-st., two doors from Park-av. Prospectus at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

**ADDRESS A. P. LASHER,** PENNINGTON, N. J., for circulars for one of the best and cheapest schools.

**MRS. STORRS' BOARDING AND** Day School for young ladies, No. 13 West 45th-st., will open Sept. 21. Address as above.

**MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL** for boys will open Sept. 15 at No. 1,193 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

**MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL**—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

**THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH** and FRENCH Boarding-school, for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 20.

**NEW DAY-SCHOOL,** NO. 83 WEST 11TH-ST.—English, French, Drawing and Music a specialty; terms low.

**MRS. FREDERICK JONSON'S PRIVATE** classes for young ladies, No. 124 Lexington-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26.

**RAND'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND** English School, 1,267 Broadway, reopens Sept. 14.

## DRY GOODS.

**ESTABLISHED 1819.**
NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.
WORKS ON STATEN ISLAND.
No. 98 Duane-st., } New-York.
No. 752 Broadway, }
Nos. 166 and 168 (new nos.) Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.
No. 40 North 8th-st., Philadelphia.
This old and well-known Company, now in the second half-century of its existence, are prepared, as usual, to dye, cleanse and finish every variety of ladies', gentlemen's and children's garments, and piece goods, in their usual superior manner.
NOTE.—THE ABOVE ARE OUR ONLY OFFICES.

**INDIA GOODS.**—INDIA GOODS OF EVERY description, wholesale and retail. FOUNTAIN'S India store, No. 856 Broadway.

## MILLINERY.

**BONNETS AND VELVET HATS AT** BINNS' MILLINERY—This day, elegant Bonnets reduced 50 per cent.; Children's Bonnets and Hats. Remember BINNS', No. 647 Broadway, up-stairs. Save this.

## MARBLE MANTELS.

**MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.**—Rich and elegant designs, from $[illegible], $[illegible], $35 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

**MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS** of the latest imported patterns. Monuments, at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**CHLORODYNE.**
The most wonderful remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids: Beware of spurious imitations of
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
the original and only genuine, which is the best, safest and most effectual remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, DIARRHŒA, COLIC, CRAMP, NEURALGIA.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged, by the most eminent physicians of London, to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered.
To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp, with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne engraved thereon, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury, London. Agents in New-York—J. ASPINWALL, William-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 192 Fulton-st.

**GUERLAIN,**
PERFUMES.
Paris. No. 15 Rue de la Paix. Paris.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

**PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN** [illegible] don, Westminster and other hotels, would rent, without board, to a single gentleman, a front room, with modern conveniences. Those wishing first-class accommodations may address, with name, C., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

**A SUITE OF FOUR ROOMS,** SECOND floor, handsomely furnished, exclusive use of bath, to family of four or five; private table; at $150 per week. Parlor floor to two or three; private table; at $125. Professed cook; attendance first-class; location unexceptionable. Apply at No. 46 East 21st-st.

**A PRIVATE FAMILY** WILL LET TO two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, large, newly-furnished rooms, with board. No. 946 2d-av., brown-stone block, between 50th and 51st sts. References required.

**A VERY PLEASANT WELL-FURNISHED** room for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with first-class board and attendance, No. 25 East 9th-st., between Broadway and University-place. References exchanged.

**A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN CAN BE** accommodated with two comfortably-furnished rooms, without board, on second floor, at a moderate rent. No. 131 Waverley-place, between 5th and 6th avs.

**TWO GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE A GOOD** furnished room with board in a private family, short distance from City, near depot; terms moderate; references given and required. Address W., New-Rochelle, N. Y.

**A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE,** DESIRING the elegancies and comforts of a refined home, can be accommodated in the house of a family of social position moving in the best circles. Address VERITAS, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

**NO. 143 WEST 15TH-ST.**—TWO LARGE rooms on second floor; well furnished; bath, gas, closets; every comfort; table first-class; terms moderate; references exchanged.

**NO. 20 WEST 32D-ST.**—HANDSOMELY-furnished parlor floor, with private table, bath-room and closets connecting; French man cook; very reasonable if rented by the year.

**NO. 148 WEST 14TH-ST.**—A NICELY-furnished third-story room to let, with board, in private family; suitable for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife.

**CHOICE SUITES** OF ROOMS, HANDsomely furnished; location desirable; attendance first-class; private table if desired; references. Apply at No. 46 East 21st-st.

**A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A** handsome suite of rooms, with or without private table. Comforts of a home offered. No. 278 4th-av., near 21st-st. References.

**AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR,** handsomely furnished, will be vacated on 5th inst., and re-rented, with private table, to a small family; highest references. Call at 21 West 30th-st.

**NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST.,** ONE DOOR FROM 5TH-AV.—Beautifully furnished rooms, (en suite,) with bath and closet, to let with private table only.

**NO. 123 MADISON-AV.,** SECOND DOOR ABOVE 30TH-ST.—A second floor of four rooms, handsomely furnished, with or without private table; also one room for single gentleman.

**NO. 13 EAST 28TH-ST.**—WE HAVE ONE more handsome family apartment, and several single rooms, nicely furnished, to let, with superior French board; private table if desired.

**A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED** PARlor and bedroom, with board, may be obtained by application at No. 22 Union-square (old number;) references given and required.

**SECOND FLOOR**—PRIVATE TABLE OR otherwise; also, other rooms for families or gentlemen rooming together; references required. Apply at No. 53 West 33d-st., near Broadway.

**ONE ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS,** or separately, with choice private table; comforts of a home in private family; one room for gentleman. No. 278 4th-av., near Calvary Church.

**NO. 234 EAST 12TH-ST.**—SECOND floor, back room, south side, handsomely furnished; suitable for gentleman or a gentleman and wife; with board; location desirable; reference required.

**NO. 126 EAST 27TH-ST.,** BETWEEN 4TH AND LEXINGTON AVS.—The entire second floor; also rooms on the fourth floor, with first-class board.

**A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE** OR THREE gentlemen may be accommodated with furnished rooms and board in a private family residing at No. 308 West 22d-st.; references required.

**TO LET**—THE PARLOR FLOOR, THREE rooms, also third-story front room, to two or three gentlemen, with breakfast, at No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; references exchanged.

**NO. 7 WEST 25TH-ST.**—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms to let, singly or en suite; house and location desirable, opposite Hoffman and adjoining St. James.

**ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS,** FIRST floor, with board; select bath-room, new; hot and cold water in rooms; a rare opportunity for families. No. 52 University-place.

**A PARLOR AND BEDROOM,** FRONT, handsomely furnished, with board, may be obtained by application at No. 22 Union-square, (old number.) References given and required.

**NO. 29 WEST 26TH-ST.**—DESIRABLE rooms to let with board, to families or singly; private table if desired. References exchanged.

**NO. 13 WEST 20TH-ST.**—ENTIRE PARlor floor to let, with or without meals served in rooms; terms reasonable to an acceptable party.

**NO. 133 EAST 17TH-ST.,** NEAR 4TH-AV.—Board in the family of a French Professor; French the language spoken; good table.

**NO. 34 WEST 25TH-ST.,** NEAR Madison-square—A nicely-furnished square front room, for one or two gentlemen, without board.

**TWO ROOMS ON THE SECOND** floor and one on the fourth floor to let, with board. No. 117 East 17th-st.

**ELEGANT NEWLY-FURNISHED** rooms, with gas, bath, &c., on second floor, single or en suite, to let. No. 68 East 4th-st.

## COUNTRY BOARD.

**COUNTRY BOARD.**—FOR FALL AND Winter; three or four rooms with board, at a pleasant farm-house eighty miles from the City; high land; healthy location; terms moderate. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

## AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer, Sales-room, No. 60 Liberty-street.

**SALE BY ORDER OF SUPERIOR** COURT, T. J. BARR, ESQ., RECEIVER.
THE ENTIRE STOCK AND FIXTURES of the late firm of
Messrs. A. BININGER & CO.,
Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-street,
By EDWARD SCHENCK, on Monday, Nov. 7, at 11 o'clock.
The sale will be exclusively of
THE RARE OLD MADEIRAS
of the following celebrated brands:—
MADEIRAS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Royal Fazenda, | | Bethune, 1810, |
| Fanny, | | Sylvia, |
| Farquhar, 1836, | | Brahmin, |
| Ghent, | | Volant, |
| Count Carvahal, | | Robert, |
| Pomona, | | Three Deacons, |
| Erskine, | | Julia Benson, |
| Hope's Delight, | | Pale Cabinet, |
| Terre, | Tinta, | Howard, |
| Reserve. | Clio. | Feoria. |

WILLIAM ELLIOTT, Auctioneer.
**HYACINTHS, TULIPS, CROCUSES,** &c., at auction, THIS DAY, at 11 A. M., at YOUNG & ELLIOTT'S, No. 9 John-st. A choice selection of Dutch bulbous roots, in lots to suit purchasers.

**ASSIGNEE'S SALE.**—BY ORDER OF J. V. Bogert, assignee of the estate of Bogert & Oakley, bankrupts.—On SATURDAY, Nov. 5, at 11 o'clock, at auction at No. 118 Chambers-st., all the past due accounts, claims and interests remaining due and belonging to said estate.
J. V. BOGERT, Assignee.

## SURROGATE NOTICES.

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF** the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS J. BLANCK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the store and place of business of William F. Blanck, No. 318 Hudson-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of July, 1870.
JOHN W. BLANCK,
WILLIAM F. BLANCK, and
AARON P. BLANCK,
jy23-law6mSa* Executors of said deceased.

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF** the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK H. BARTHOLOMEW, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of James R. Bartholomew, No. 196 Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day November next.—Dated New-York the 3d day of May, 1870.
SARAH BARTHOLOMEW, Executrix.
my7-law6mSa*

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF** the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS B. RICHARDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their residence No. 221 West 10th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of June, 1870.
SARAH M. RICHARDS, Executrix,
je18-law6mS* JAMES J. RICHARDS, Executor.

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF** the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WATTS SHERMAN, late of the City of New-York and State of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 11 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 31st day of May, 1870.
WILLIAM WATTS SHERMAN, Executor.
je4-law6mS*

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF** the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES HORN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his office, No. [illegible] Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of May, 1870.
WILLIAM T. HORN, Executor.
my14-law6mSa*

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF** the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HIRAM HUTCHINSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Sanford & Woodruff, No. 102 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of August, 1870.
MARY ANN HUTCHINSON, Executrix.
au13-law6mSa*

## AMUSEMENTS.

**WALLACK'S.**
Proprietor and Manager....MR. LESTER WALLACK.
COMEDY REVIVALS.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING,
(Third time,) Coleman's comedy of
JOHN BULL.
(Second time,) Barnett's comedy,
THE SERIOUS FAMILY,
Produced with appropriate
SCENES, COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS.
Characters by Mr. John Brougham, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Chas. Fisher, Mr. Owen Marlowe, Mr. J. C. Williamson, Mr. Chas. Rockwell, Mr. E. M. Holland, Mr. M. Lanagan, Mr. W. J. Leonard, Mr. J. Peck, Mr. W. Quigley, Mrs. Thos. Barry, Mrs. John Sefton, Miss Helen Tracy, and others.
MONDAY, Nov. 7—THE SERIOUS FAMILY.
TUESDAY, Nov. 8—JOHN BULL.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9—THE SERIOUS FAMILY.
THURSDAY, Nov. 10—THE RIVALS.
FRIDAY, Nov. 11—JOHN BULL.
SATURDAY, Nov. 12—THE SERIOUS FAMILY.
The comedies of
LOVE FOR LOVE,
THE ROAD TO RUIN,
and COURT AND CITY,
are in preparation.
Mr. WALLACK begs to announce that he has received from London an entirely
NEW AND ORIGINAL COMEDY,
by T. W. ROBERTSON, Esq., author of "Ours," "Caste," "School," &c., entitled
"BIRTH,"
which is now in active preparation.
Box-book open from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

**WALLACK'S THEATRE**—SEEBACH Matinee—THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, Nov. 5, at 1. Marie Seebach Matinee D'Adieu. Adrienne Lecouvreur. Marie Seebach as Adrienne; Veneta, Princess; and her entire company in the cast. General admission, $1; orchestra seats, $1 50; dress circle, (reserved,) $1.

**FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE**
Near 6th-av.
MATINEE TODAY.
MRS. F. W. LANDER
IN HER
GREAT HISTORIC REALIZATION
OF
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
THIS SATURDAY EVENING,
THE STRANGER.
MRS. F. W. LANDER
IN HER GREAT ROLE OF
MRS. HALLER.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE

**OLYMPIC THEATRE.**
GREAT SUCCESS.
The best Pantomime ever yet produced.
PEALS OF LAUGHTER
AT
WEE WILLIE WINKIE.
GEO. L. FOX AS CLOWN.
In which character he has no equal.
EVERYTHING NEW.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2

**NEW-YORK CIRCUS.**
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE TODAY, 2½.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
NEW ATTRACTIONS. NEW ARTISTS.
Mr. CHARLES FILLIS,
THE GREAT BRITISH RIDER,
MONS. LOZADA,
THE WONDERFUL PARISIAN JUGGLER,
First week of the
TERRIFIC BATTOUTE LEAPS,
A NEW PROGRAMME OF NOVELTY,
variety and daring, introducing
DASHING HORSEMANSHIP BY ALL THE STAR RIDERS, GYMNASTS, ACROBATS.
THOROUGH-BRED HORSES.

**AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.**
The celebrated ANTONIO L. MORA will perform on the Orchestral Organ THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock.
GRAND CONCERT
In the EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Music by Eben's Orchestra.
PART I.
1. March, "Hail Columbia"..................National
2. Overture, "Fra Diavolo"..................Auber
3. Waltz, "King's Songs"..................Strauss
4. Scena and Aria, "Nabucco"..................Verdi
5. Polka, "Humoristen"..................Bilse
6. Selection, "Faust"..................Gounod
PART II.
1. Overture, "Poet and Peasant"..................Suppe
2. Aria, "Stabat Mater"..................Rossini
3. Galop, "Fantasca"..................Hertel
4. Air, "Sweet Spirit Hear my Prayer". W. V. Wallace
5. Les Fauvettes..................Bosquit
For two octave flutes, (by request.)

**MR. TRENOR'S SOIREES DANSANTE**
COMMENCE NOV. 7.
Former patrons are expected to attend whether they secure season tickets or not.
Ladies and gentlemen of respectability can obtain tickets by note or on application at the rooms, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av.

## LECTURES

**NEW LECTURES** BY PROF. DE GHENT, de l'Université de France:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. The New Map of the World. | $25 per lecture. |
| 2. The Franco-German Conflict. | |
| 3. "Italia Una." | |
| 4. Final settlement of the Eastern Question. | |

Regular series of lectures on Chivalry and Crusades, Arabia and Spain, Reformation, French Revolution, Ancient, Mediæval and Modern History, French and German Literature and Language. Reduced terms for families and schools. Private lessons $3. Address "University Professor," *Times* Office.

## PROPOSALS.

FORT COLUMBUS, N. Y. H., Nov. 3, 1870.

**PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE,** WITH a copy of this advertisement attached, will be received by the undersigned until 11 o'clock A. M. Dec. 3, 1870, for supplying
FRESH BEEF
to the troops at this depot and those stations at New-York City.
The said Beef must be fresh, of a good marketable quality, in equal proportion of fore and hind quarters, (neck, shank and kidney tallow to be excluded,) and to be delivered at this post free of cost, in such quantity as may be from time to time required by and on such days as the commanding officer shall designate, not exceeding four times per week.
The necks of the cattle slaughtered for beef to be delivered under this agreement shall be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint, and the breast trimmed down. The shanks of fore quarters shall be cut off from three to four inches above the knee-joint, and of hind quarters from six to eight inches above the gambrel or hock-joint.
Separate proposals, in duplicate, will also be received by the undersigned up to the same hour and date above-mentioned, for supplying Commissioned Officers and their families stationed at this post, or supplied therefrom, with such choice fresh Beef as they may from time to time require, such as sirloin and porter-house steak, standing ribs, or ribs roasts.
These contracts to be in force six months, or such less time as the Commissary-General shall direct, commencing on the 1st day of January, 1871, and subject to the approval of the Commanding-General of the Department of the East.
In case of failure or deficiency in the quality or quantity of the fresh beef stipulated to be delivered, then the Commissary at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., shall have the power to supply the deficiency by purchase, and the contractor will be charged with the difference of cost.
The contractor will be required to enter into bonds for the sum of $5,000, signed also by two responsible sureties, whose names must be mentioned in the bids.
The proposals will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., on the 3d of December, 1870, at the office of the A. C. S., Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., at which time and place bidders are requested to be present.
Proposals will be marked "Proposals for Beef," and addressed, R. G. RUTHERFORD, Second Lieut. Twelfth U. S. Infantry, A. C. S.

**ARMY SUPPLIES.**
OFFICE OF THE A. C. S., }
FORT WOOD, N. Y. H., Oct. 24, 1870. }
Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, Dec. 8, 1870, by the undersigned, at Fort Wood, N. Y. H., for furnishing the troops thereat with fresh beef from Dec. 31, 1870, to June 30, 1871.
The beef must be of good marketable quality, of equal proportion of fore and hind quarters, (necks, shanks, and kidney tallow excluded,) and delivered, at the expense of the contractor, in such quantities and at such times as may be required. No bid will be considered which is not made by a regular butcher.
The bidder should give his name in full, his present place of business and residence.
The envelopes inclosing proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for Furnishing Fresh Beef."
For further particulars apply at this office.
(Signed,) J. M. K. DAVIS,
Second Lieut. First Artillery and A. C. S.

**TO CONTRACTORS.**
The Holyoke and Westfield Railroad Company will receive sealed proposals for the graduation and masonry of their railroad from the track of the New-Haven and Northampton Railroad in Westfield to Front and Dwight sts. in Holyoke, ten miles, with turn-outs and branches, until WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9, 1870.
Maps, profiles, plans and specifications may be seen at the engineer's office, Westfield, Mass., and further information be had on inquiry of L. F. Root and R. F. Randolph, engineers, C. N. Yeamans, Vice-President of the New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, or of the undersigned, J. C. PARSONS, President.
HOLYOKE, Oct. 20, 1870.

## MEDICAL.

**THE BRIDAL CHAMBER.**
Essays for young men, on great social evils and abuses, which interfere with marriage—with sure means of relief for the erring and unfortunate, diseased and debilitated. Sent free of charge, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South 9th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

**A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE**—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

## LOST AND FOUND.

**LOST**—FIVE COUPONS OF BROOKLYN LOCAL Improvement Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1870; Nos. 165, 166, 167, 168, 169. A suitable reward will be paid for the return of the same to Tradesmen's Insurance Company, No. 168 Broadway.

**FOUND**—A SMALL SUM OF MONEY ON 3d-av. in the month of September, 1866. The owner will hear of it by calling to the REDEMPTORIST FATHERS in 3d-st.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

**FOR SALE**—ONE-HALF INTEREST IN A very lucrative business, where there is over $30,000 per annum net profits made; satisfactory reasons given for selling; no one but principals negotiated with. Address C., Box No. 3,296 Post-office.

## PERSONAL.

**GENEVA**—THIRTY-ONE—FORTY-NINE—FIVE.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**
THE GRAND
ENGLISH OPERA COMBINATION.
GRAND MATINEE TODAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.
Only Matinee of Verdi's favorite opera,
IL TROVATORE.
CASTLE, LAURENCE, HOWELL,
Mrs. BERNARD and Mrs. SEGUIN,
all in the cast to-night. The hit of the season,
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.
Miss ROSE HERSEE, Miss GOODWIN,
Messrs. BOWLER, CAMPBELL, SEGUIN,
CHATTERSON, appearing.
MONDAY and TUESDAY next, the favorite BOHEMIAN GIRL, last performances.
WEDNESDAY NEXT, BRISTOW'S OPERA,
RIP VAN WINKLE.
MONDAY, Nov. 14, will be produced Boucicault's new Irish Romantic Drama of the RAPPAREE, with new Scenery, Costumes, and a powerful cast.

**FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.**
Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
EIGHTH
WEEK
and
CLOSING PERFORMANCES
of
MAN
AND
WIFE,
EVERY NIGHT
THIS
WEEK.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1½.
SHORTLY,
the great Parisian sensation, FERNANDE.

**LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.**
No. 720 Broadway.
GRAND MATINEE THIS AFTERNOON.
BLACK-EYED SUSAN and ALADDIN afternoon and night. STUART ROBSON and HARRY BECKETT in their great characters of CAPTAIN CROSSTREE and WIDOW TWANKEY.
MONDAY.—First appearance of Mr. Leffingwell, Miss Blanch Galton and Mr. Thos. Whiffin.

**STADT THEATRE**—45 AND 47 BOWERY.
GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
SATURDAY, 5, MARTHA.
Reserved seats at the box-office.

**GRAND CLOSING FINALE.**
THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR
WILL CLOSE THIS EVENING WITH A
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.

**AID FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED** IN FRANCE AND GERMANY.—The American branch of the International Association for Relief solicits contributions to be used in the care of the sick and wounded. The President of the International Comite de Secours telegraphs us from Geneva today, "Certainly there is great need of money."
Checks and drafts should be addressed to the order of HOWARD POTTER, Treasurer, No. 61 Wall-st., (banking-house of Brown Brothers.)
The contributions will be immediately forwarded to and expended by the International Committee wherever there is greatest need, and in accordance with the International Treaty for giving such neutral relief. HENRY W. BELLOWS, President.
CHARLES L. BRACE, Secretary.
American Association for Relief of Misery of Battle-fields, branch of International Committee for Relief of Wounded Soldiers, office No. 23 Bible House, Astor-place, New-York, Nov. 1, 1870.

**PNEUMATIC TUNNEL** UNDER BROADWAY. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 5.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as chamber-maid and assist with the washing; reliable reference given. Call at No. 391 8th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.; can be seen until suited.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; can give the best City reference from last place. Call at No. 100 West 37th-st., corner 6th-av.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and waitress; best City references. Apply at No. 796 6th-av., near 45th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class waitress, who thoroughly understands her business, and has the best of City reference; none but private families need apply. Can be seen for two days at No. 50 East 13th-st., in the store.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A SUPERIOR laundress; understands French fluting, and doing up linens and fineries in the best style; three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 347 East 23d-st.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, some washing at her own residence; the best of reference given. Call at No. 77 Cannon, corner of Rivington-st.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and waitress; City references; City or country. Call at No. 241 36th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOman, a situation as seamstress, or to take charge of a grown child; good reference. Apply at No. 179 Clinton-st., second floor.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress; can do all kinds of fluting; has the best of references. Apply at No. 305 7th-av, between 27th and 28th sts.

**WANTED**—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation to do general house-work in a small private family; is a good cook; good references. Call for two days at No. 352 East 12th-st., milk depot.

**WANTED**—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG GIRL, a situation to do general house-work in a small family; has good reference. Call or address at No. 213 East 28th-st., near 3d-av.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands cooking thoroughly; has good reference. Call or address No. 213 East 28th-st., near 3d-av.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chamber-maid and seamstress; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 145 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

**WANTED**—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as waitress in a private family; best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 10 East 27th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as first-class cook; understands baking and pastry, all kinds of desserts, &c.; good City references given. Apply at No. 423 West 37th-st.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, a situation to do light chamber-work; best of reference given. Inquire at No. 240 East 25th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

**WANTED**—BY A TIDY GIRL, A SITUAtion as chamber-maid and waitress in a small family; unexceptionable City reference. Call at No. 308 West 41st-st., Room No. 7.

**WANTED**—BY A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, A situation to do general housework; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. Hild's.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH woman as ladies' maid. Call at 141 East 13th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A GIRL AS laundress. Call, all day, at No. 326 East 22d-st.

**WANTED**—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as cook. Call at No. 212 East 28th-st.

**GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL** positions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 303 Bowery. Mrs. LOWE.

### MALES.

**WANTED**—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a competent man, of whom his last employer will give satisfactory recommendations; is a good groom and steady driver; four years at last place. Address COACHMAN, No. 656 Broadway, carriage repository.

**WANTED**—BY A GENTLEMAN, A SITUAtion for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend in every particular; any gentleman wishing his services may call on or address a note to M. C., at present employer's private stable, No. 40 West 10th-st., for two days.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a first-class man of long experience in the care and management of horses and carriages; married; no incumbrance; wife a first-class laundress; both have best City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN, a situation as coachman, gentleman's valet, waiter, or to keep accounts. A line to Mr. J. TUCKER, Lace Merchant, No. 9 West 23d-st., will receive prompt attention.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman by a young married man, (English;) no family; can come highly recommended. Call or address J. RICKS, harness-store, No. 436 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG colored man of experience, reliable and trustworthy, a situation as waiter; thoroughly understands his duties; excellent references. Call or address No. 36 East 36th-st., between Madison and Park avs.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY AN INDUStrious single man on a gentleman's place; is a good vegetable gardener; thoroughly understands the care of horses; can milk, and will make himself generally useful. Address A. B., Box 195 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man, as coachman and gardener, and make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; can milk; first-class City reference. Address L. A., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a married man of steady habits; can be seen at the private stable of his late employer, No. 122 East 43d-st., where he has worked for the last six years.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young married man; best of City references from City employers. Address S. M., No. 207 West 26th-st., for two days.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN in the City by a reliable man with good recommendations. Call at No. 161 West 27th-st., Room No. 4, first floor.

**WANTED**—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant married man; small encumbrance; has best City reference. Call or address J. P., at his employer's office, Mr. L. F. Martin, No. 44 Wall-st.

**WANTED**—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant man who thoroughly understands his business; can produce twenty-five years' City references; is willing and obliging. Address R. N., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUation as coachman; is a careful driver, and has the best City references. Call or address at private stable, No. 42 West 19th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class German coachman, who understands his business thoroughly. Address H. T., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

### CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS SHIPPING clerk in any business; boot and shoe business preferred; can influence some trade; five years' reference from last employers. Address CLERK, Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**BOOTH'S THEATRE.**
TWELFTH WEEK.
SEVENTY-EIGHTH to EIGHTY-FOURTH TIME
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
in his world-renowned character of
"RIP VAN WINKLE,"
in Boucicault's beautiful Legendary Drama of that name,
EVERY EVENING,
And SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.
Seats secured TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE, at the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

**GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.**
Corner of 23-st. and 8th-av.
JAMES FISK, Jr..............................Proprietor.
JOHN F. COLE..............................Manager.
Sixth week of the successful Parisian
OPERA BOUFFE TROUPE.
Enthusiastic reception of
MLLE. PERSINI.
as Marguerite..........in..........LE PETIT FAUST.
THREE PRIMA DONNAS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Thursday, | LA GRANDE DUCHESSE, | Montaland. |
| Friday, | LE PETIT FAUST, | Silly, Persini. |
| Saturday, | LA GRANDE DUCHESSE, | Silly. |
| Saturday Matinee, | La Grande Duchesse, | Montaland. |
| In active rehearsal, | | LES BRIGANDS. |

**LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE,**
NO. 720 BROADWAY.
First appearance of the celebrated comedian, Mr. HARRY BECKETT, who will appear in his inimitable impersonation of THE WIDOW TWANKEY, in the splendid spectacular burlesque of ALADDIN. Mr. STUART ROBSON in his great character of CAPTAIN CROSSTREE, in the ever popular burlesque of BLACK-EYED SUSAN. Every member of the company in both burlesques.

**WOOD'S MUSEUM**—GEO. WOOD, Proprietor.
TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY, at 2 and 8 P. M.
UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS OF THE CELEBRATED LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE, EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE, in the spectacular burlesque extravaganza entitled
LURLINE.
Owing to the length of the burlesque it will constitute the evening's entertainment.
In active preparation the spectacular burlesque of PARIS; OR, THE APPLE OF DISCORD.
Box-plan open; seats secured two weeks in advance.

LAST WEEK
OF THE
**GREAT NATIONAL EXHIBITION**
of the
AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
The Exhibition will positively close on
SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 5.
The premiums will be declared in the afternoon at 4 o'clock. An address will be delivered.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT
in the evening, commencing at 7½ o'clock.

**MR. JEROME HOPKINS'**
First ORPHEON FUND CONCERT, (seventh season,) THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Apollo Hall, at 8 o'clock.
MME. ANNA BISHOP SCHULTZ,
the world famous prima donna, and other great artists, will assist Mr. Hopkins.
Tickets $1, at Ditson's, No. 711 Broadway.
JOHN CANTRELL, Manager.

**GRAND CONCERT.**—MISS HENRIETTA MARKSTEIN, at Association Hall, 23d-st., near 4th-av., MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 7, assisted by the following distinguished artists: Mme. Gertrude F. Hess, prima donna, soprano; Mr. Wenzel Kopta, violinist; Max Pinner, pianist; J. W. Selren, tenor; Antonio L. Mora, organist and conductor. Tickets, $1 each; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. For sale at Pattison's music-store, under the hall.

## DANCING.

**A. DODWORTH'S**
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
At No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., and No. 681 5th-av.
Send for a circular.
Morning Class now forming for ladies and children on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 10. Suitable for ladies desirous of taking a few lessons to learn the Boston. Also, Mr. FRANK DODWORTH'S Afternoon Class, at 4 o'clock on the same days.
Children's Evening Class will commence on FRIDAY, Nov. 4, at 8 o'clock.

**DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,** No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st.—Morning and afternoon classes, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Evening classes for gentlemen, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 8 o'clock.

**FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY,** north-west corner of 28th-st. and Broadway, (Apollo Hall,) now open. Classes WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Send for circular.

**ACADEMY OF DANCING** AND CALISthenics—Lyric Hall, 723 6th-av. Mr. TRENOR'S classes are now open on Tuesdays and Fridays. Afternoon at 4, evening at 8. At greatly reduced prices.

**C. H. RIVERS'** BROOKLYN DANCING Academy, corner of State and Court sts., entered on State-st. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular.

**MRS. HLASKO'S DANCING** CLASSES for juveniles will commence SATURDAY, Nov. 5, at Harvard Rooms, corner 6th-av. and 42d-st. Send for circulars.

**HLASKO'S DANCING CLASSES** WILL commence Nov. 2, at Harvard Rooms, corner 6th-av. and 42d-st. Send for circulars.

## MUSICAL.

**A GREAT OFFER!!!**
HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Chickering & Sons, at extremely low prices, for cash, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. Monthly installments received for same.

**A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,** BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square (165 4th-av.

## BANKRUPT NOTICES.

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE**—THAT ON the 28th day of September, A. D. 1870, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ABRAHAM SOLINGER, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 (two hundred and two) Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 23d day of November, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE** United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN C. LEFFERTS and MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Jr., bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John C. Lefferts and Marshall Lefferts, Jr., in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 29th day of November, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock, M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau-st.,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned as an adjourned meeting for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 2d day of November, 1870.
n5-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE** United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDMUND P. ROGERS and MIERS CORYELL, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Edmund P. Rogers, one of said bankrupts in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 29th day of November, A. D. 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau-st.,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 4th day of November, 1870. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
n5-law3wSa*

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE** United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN KERR, WATSON B. FARR and THOMAS M. ISETT, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—John Kerr, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors, who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 16th day of November, A. D. 1870, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, Oct. 7, 1870. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
o22-law3wSa*

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE** United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ORVILLE ODDIE and JOHN W. ODDIE, bankrupts.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Orville Oddie, of Irvington, in the County of Westchester, State of New-York, and John W. Oddie, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, in said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 20th day of October, 1870.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 187 Broadway, New York City.
n5-law3wSa*

## HELP WANTED.

**WANTED—AGENTS** ($20 PER DAY) TO sell the celebrated Home Shuttle Sewing-machine. Has the underfeed, makes the "lock-stitch," (alike on both sides,) and is fully licensed. The best and cheapest family sewing-machine in the market. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburg, Penn., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

**AGENTS WANTED** TO SELL AN ARTIcle wanted by all [illegible] no capital required. Address DART ADVERTISING COMPANY, Buffalo, N. Y.

**AGENTS WANTED** ($225 A MONTH) BY the American Knitting-machine Co., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

## POLITICAL.

*(Continued from First Page.)*

to our bonds the "credit of an undoubted security" in the best money markets of the world. Mr. NORVELL, the Republican candidate for Congress in the First District, can point with satisfaction to the record of his party, and we believe the people of that district will sustain a man who is the representative of such a party and such a policy. We believe the old friends of Mr. STEBBINS, who so ably represented that district, will rally to the support of Mr. NORVELL on Tuesday next.

### The Congressional Tickets.

Since the earlier nominations several candidates have withdrawn, and others been substituted in their places. The following are now the candidates:

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

| Tammany. | Republican. |
|---|---|
| Robert B. Roosevelt. | Andrew W. Leggatt. |
|  | M. T. McMahon. |
| Young Dem. | Mozart. |
| M. T. McMahon. | Robert B. Roosevelt. |

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

| Tammany. | Republican. |
|---|---|
| Wm. R. Roberts. | Wm. Gibbons. |
| Young Dem. | Mozart. |
| Wm. R. Roberts. | Wm. R. Roberts. |

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

| Tammany. | Republican. |
|---|---|
| S. S. Cox. | Horace Greeley. |
| Young Dem. | Mozart. |
| S. S. Cox. | S. S. Cox. |

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

| Tammany. | Republican. |
|---|---|
| Smith Ely, Jr. | Benj. A. Willis, (Tam.) |
| Young Dem. | D. H. McAlpine, (Reg.) |
| Smith Ely, Jr. |  |

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

| Tammany. | Republican. |
|---|---|
| James Brooks. | Geo. Wilkes. |
| Young Dem. | Mozart. |
| Julius Wadsworth. | ———— |

NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

| Tammany. | Republican. |
|---|---|
| Fernando Wood. | Wm. S. Hillyer. |
| Young Dem. | Mozart. |
| Wm. S. Hillyer. | Fernando Wood. |

### Grand Rally of the Eighth District Republicans—Speeches of Hon. J. A. Briggs, D. D. T. Daly, R. McCloud and Wm. Boeckel.

There was a grand rally of Republicans of the Eighth District at Runk's Hotel, Grand-street, last evening. JOHN J. O'BRIEN presided and addresses were made by Hon. JAMES A. BRIGGS, formerly of Ohio, but now the Republican candidate for Congress of the Eighth District, and also by Messrs. D. D. T. DALY, of New-York, RICHARD MCCLOUD, of Connecticut, and WM. BOECKEL, the candidate for School Trustee of the Tenth Ward. Mr. BRIGGS entertained the large audience with some statistics showing the striking contrast between the Federal Government at Washington and the Tammany Government in New-York. The internal revenue receipts in the Eighth District for 1863 were $326,000; in 1864, $927,000; in 1865, $1,429,000; in 1866, $1,899,000; in 1867, $1,646,000; in 1868, $1,065,000, and last year, 1869, $801,000. It will thus be seen that the burdens have been very materially lessened in the district since Gen. GRANT entered the Presidential chair. During the twenty months of his Administration, altogether the taxes have been reduced in the district $364,447. Tobacco, spirits and gas pay four-fifths of the taxes of the country, and those articles that are most in use by the masses, such as tea, coffee, sugar and pepper, are so nearly free that last year they cost the people of the United States, together, but four cents a week each. During Gen. GRANT'S Administration also, the public debt has been reduced $190,000,000, and the taxes $230,000,000. Now, said the speaker, if the Tammany rulers who profess so much love for the working men of this City would reduce the local taxes in the same proportion as the Federal Government has done the national taxes, we should not be called upon to pay $30 per capita, or $150 per family for every resident and household in New-York. If Congress imposed taxes upon the country as Tammany does upon the City, there would soon be a tax rebellion here, as there might justly be. We pay twenty millions more here per annum than any honest municipal Government ought to require, and were we fairly and honestly governed, we might save twenty millions more in rents here. In 1865 less than two per cent. of the population of this City were owners of real estate, and the number has been gradually but surely decreasing ever since—not by fair and square dealing, but by fraud and deceit, so that men who a few years ago were poor are now millionaires and able to build stables for their horses more magnificent than thousands of the homes of the land. The Democrats of New-York have depreciated or destroyed every public interest that they have taken hold of. They have mismanaged the canals of this State so effectually as to run them in debt four millions, and he (BRIGGS) called upon the working men of the City to overthrow these usurpers who are doing for New-York what LOUIS NAPOLEON has done for Paris—sucked out its life-blood and destroyed its vitality—and elect honest men and true to the places of trust and power.

As an instance of the Tammany jobbery, Mr. DALY said that the little park, or triangular plot, at the junction of Beach-street and West Broadway, is to cost the City $55,000, when any honest man could do the same work for $5,000, and make a handsome profit on it. Mr. RICHARD MCCLOUD handled such Know-nothing Democrats as JAMES BROOKS and S. S. COX, and exposed their trickery toward Irishmen in the way they create and have created a prejudice in their minds against negroes and Chinamen and others, who, he contended, had an equal right here with themselves. Mr. BOECKEL talked about the importance of sending intelligent and educated men to represent them in the School Boards, and after his earnest address the meeting adjourned.

### Grand Rally in Favor of David H. McAlpin in the Seventh Congressional District.

The friends of Mr. DAVID H. MCALPIN, the recognized champion of the cigar and tobacco interests, assembled *en masse* last evening, at the Henry Clay House, corner Avenue A and First-street. The large hall was handsomely decorated, and the starry banner of America, and the victorious tricolor of Germany mingled in harmonious beauty. Numerous Chinese lanterns were distributed around the building and brilliantly illuminated the surrounding district. A fine band of music was in attendance, and discoursed pleasing airs during the evening.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. W. E. LAWRENCE, and Mr. R. H. ARKENBURG was appointed President. The following gentlemen were chosen Vice-Presidents: Lorin Palmer, Peter D. Collins, Philip Delda, Mr. Maguire, Mr. M. Myer and Mr. N. Cody, and Mr. Orkenbourg and Mr. Levi, Secretaries. Mr. ARKENBURG first addressed the meeting. He said that the present was his first appearance at a political meeting, but that he could not avoid coming forward when the name of DAVID H. MCALPIN was put in nomination—a man of stern integrity and sterling worth, who had won his way to wealth and position by his own brave efforts—a man unacquainted with political tricks, whose interests were identical with the working man's. The Young Democracy had shown profound wisdom in nominating such a man for Congress, and as his nomination had been ratified by the Republican State Central Committee, his success was sure on Tuesday next.

Mr. GLOSER next addressed the meeting in German. He referred to the claims which Mr. MCALPIN had on the cigar and tobacco manufacturers, and called on them to ignore all political considerations and give him a unanimous vote.

Mr. WM. M. ORTON was the next speaker, and ably contended that such a practical business man as Mr. MCALPIN was the great desideratum in Congress, instead of lawyers and politicians.

Mr. MCALPIN now entered, and his enthusiastic reception was sufficiently indicative that the efforts of his friends would not end in smoke. He delivered a stirring address, and pledged himself that if elected to Congress he would earnestly devote himself to support the tobacco interests.

The following gentlemen also addressed the meeting: Mr. FEISWELUGER, (German;) Mr. MAGUIRE, Young Democracy; Col. A. B. SAGE and Mr. LEVI, and resolutions were adopted earnestly favoring the election of Mr. MCALPIN for the Seventh Congressional District.

As the hall was not sufficient to accommodate the large number who assembled to honor Mr. MCALPIN, an outside meeting was organized with Mr. NICHOLAS HEINER as President.

Addresses were delivered by Col. SAGE, Mr. MCALPIN, Mr. BERRYMAN and others, and after three rousing cheers were given for the candidate the meeting adjourned.

### Transmission of Election Returns.

The following general order will be issued this morning from Police Head-quarters:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 300 MULBERRY-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 5, 1870.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 36.—*To Captains of Police:*—The Police Telegraph instrument, after sundown on Nov. 8 inst., will be used exclusively in transmitting election returns. The only exception will be in notifying the Central Office of any serious disturbance requiring aid, the locality of a fire, or the detention of lost children. No communication whatever must be made between one Station-house and another during the period of transmitting the election returns, unless on an order from the Central Office. You will so dispose of the members of your command as to insure the transmitting of the result of the canvass of each ticket at the several election districts in your Precinct to your Station-house without delay, thence to be sent immediately, by election districts, to the Central office. You will obtain the canvass of each election district in full of the State ticket, as provided for by the blanks, but you will only transmit by telegraph the results on the office of Governor. The Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Precincts will send their returns forthwith by special messenger, as successively received. The remaining stations will transmit by telegraph in like manner. Direct the men who are engaged in bringing the returns of the [illegible] to receive the same. Reporters will be furnished with returns at this office only. No question relative to the progress of the canvass will be answered from the Central Office, but as soon as the canvass of each ticket is completed, the result will, on alarm, be transmitted to every Station-house, for the information of the residents in the vicinity.

JAMES J. KELSO, Superintendent.
GEO. W. DILKS, Inspector.

### Another Candidate for Congress—He is Disposed of by the Police.

At noon, yesterday, Mr. DAVID WEYMESS JOBSON, who claims to be the author of a "History of France," "Life of Louis Philippe," &c., attempted to address an audience from the steps of the City Hall, offering himself as an independent candidate to represent the Fourth Congressional District. A gentleman, who was introduced as Alderman [illegible], called the meeting to order, and Mr. JOBSON then proceeded to address the persons before him, about 150 in number. After referring to several subjects very wide of the one he proposed to discuss, he said that he wished to run as an independent candidate, and to represent the interests of the working men. For some time the orator held forth, his voice being drowned at intervals by ironical applause, and then some one behind him pushed him down the steps.

This was repeated, JOBSON falling on the steps and narrowly escaping a severe contusion. Capt. THORNE, of the City Hall Police, then interfered and requested JOBSON to retire, as it was evident his further appearance would lead to a breach of the peace. JOBSON refused to do so, and was therefore hauled off to the Twenty-sixth-street Station-house, where he was detained until the crowd had dispersed, but no charge was made against him.

JOBSON is apparently a man of some education, but is too simple to see that he is being made a laughing stock of.

### Ninth Congressional District—Hillyer against Wood.

The voters of the Ninth Congressional District have now an opportunity to squelch that corrupt old party hack, FERNANDO WOOD, and put an honest man in his place. Gen. HILLYER has received the united nomination of the Young Democracy and of the Republicans, and is sure to succeed if the respectable citizens of his district will only go to the polls. He did good service for his country during the war, and has maintained a high character as a citizen and opponent of corruption in politics since the war. His opponent, FERNANDO WOOD, more than ten years ago, expressed in a public card his earnest longing for private life, and his fixed determination to retire to the "bosom of his family." Let him retire.

### Second Assembly District Republican Rally.

The Union Republican electors of the Second Assembly District met in regular session last night at Kessellar's Hall, No. 475 Pearl-street. The room was crowded with intelligent, orderly and earnest citizens. The appearance of such a class of men in Republican conclave, too, in that famous hot-bed of Democracy, "the bloody Sixth Ward," seemed almost an anomaly. But the occasion gave excellent evidence that the strength of the Republican Reform Party is rapidly gaining, and will manifest itself with the emphasis of an increased number of votes polled next Tuesday. The Chairman, MARK LANIGAN, Esq., in a very neat introductory speech expressed the sentiment of the County Convention, of which he was a delegate, as being cordial and united; that all things had a promising appearance for the success of the ticket; that it only required men to recognize and execute their rights of citizenship in the use of the elective franchise, to secure victory. This was the first time that he had acted in that position. He intended to treat all men alike, without favoring any clans or sects.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. CUSACK, was adopted unanimously:

*Whereas,* At a meeting of the Union Republican County Convention, held at the head-quarters of the General Committee, Nov. 1, 1870, the following resolution was adopted: That the Convention acquiesce in the recommendation of the State Central Committee that no nomination be made for City and County officers, and that we advise the Republicans of this City to support such candidates for City and County officers as shall, in their judgment, be best calculated to secure the success of the Republican candidates for State, Congress and Legislative offices; therefore,

*Resolved,* That we heartily indorse the above resolutions, and hereby pledge ourselves to use every honorable effort to carry them into effect.

The meeting then adjourned until Monday night.

### Col. Geo. W. Gibbons for Congress in the Fifth District.

Col. GEO. W. GIBBONS, the Chairman of the Working Men's Central Union, has been nominated by the Republicans and working men for Congress in the Fifth District. This is a nomination "fit to be made." The working men of the City who were sold out to the Ring by their self-constituted representative, NELSON W. YOUNG, in order that he might be made a Coroner, will now have an opportunity to repudiate the bargain whereby they were to be transferred like a drove of cattle to the worst enemies which working men have in this country. In Col. GIBBONS they have a true friend of labor and industry, and, if they elect him, they will have a representative in a position where he can do them some service. Live working men will vote for Col. GIBBONS. Those who expect to die a violent death, or be fished up out of the dock, may feel an interest in making NELSON W. YOUNG Coroner.

### Enthusiastic Rally of Soldiers and Sailors.

The head-quarters of the Regular Soldiers' and Sailors' Central (Republican) Club, No. 750 Broadway, was crowded to excess last evening by the members of the club, Gen. ROBERT AVERY, President, in the chair. The meeting was addressed by Major THOS. ELLIOTT, Major JOSEPH FORBES, Capt. TOMPKINS, Private BRANNIGAN, and others; there was singing by the Veteran Glee Club, and Capt. WILLIAMS recited "Sheridan's Ride." The Committee on United States Marshals reported the names of those appointed from the club, and the various districts to which they have been assigned. The enthusiasm of the veterans assembled last evening gives good augury for the solidity of the soldiers' vote on Tuesday next, and for the success of the Republican candidates.

### The Colored Vote.

One of the features of the election on the 8th inst., will be the polling of a large colored vote. This is the first time, excepting the contest in May last, that the colored population generally have had the opportunity of exercising the right of voting, irrespective of property and other qualifications. About 6,000 citizens of color have placed their names on the registry lists in the different Wards, principally in the Fifth, Eighth, Sixteenth and Twentieth. They will most all support the Republican ticket. In the Eighth Ward attempts are being made by the "roughs" to frighten them, but they are not likely to succeed.

### Enthusiastic Republican Meeting at Hoboken.

The largest meeting of Republicans that has taken place in the upper part of Hudson County, was held last night in Odd Fellows' Hall, Hoboken. The audience-room and hallways leading to it were crowded to the utmost. A large number of Germans interested in the success of the party were present. The meeting was organized by the election of G. T. REISBACK as Chairman. The Chairman made a few remarks, introducing Hon. FRED. T. FRELINGHUYSEN, who made a stirring address. A number of resolutions supporting the party and its candidates were passed. After the passage of the resolutions most of the audience left. A number, however, remained, and speeches were made by JOHN LIVESEY and others.

### Political Brevities.

Mr. BENJAMIN C. WANDELL, the Republican candidate for School Trustee in the Thirteenth Assembly District, has served for twenty-one years as School Trustee, not as "schoolmaster," as was inadvertently stated in the TIMES yesterday.

Among the most promising of the candidates now before the people for the office of Assemblyman, is Mr. DAVID W. JUDD, the Republican nominee in Richmond County. He was formerly connected with this journal, and is now the editor of the *Hearth & Home,* of which his brother—Mr. ORANGE JUDD—is proprietor. He is well known as an honorable gentleman, who would serve with credit to himself and his constituency, in the place for which he is named,

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### The Louisiana Campaign—Political Clubs Forbidden to March in Procession in the Streets of New-Orleans—Other Political Movements.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Nov. 4.—The Democrats and Republicans having advertised grand processions for Saturday night, the City Council, fearing such a course might lead to disorder, tumult and bloodshed, passed the following ordinance:

SECTION 1. That from and after the passage of this ordinance, any and all clubs, organizations, or bodies of men of a political character are forbidden and prohibited from marching in procession through the public streets of the city.

Section 2 instructs the Police to enforce the ordinance.

GOV. WARMOTH and Gen. GEO. A. SHERIDAN, who have been stumping the State, returned today.

SALT LAKE, Nov. 4.—The appointment of VERNON H. VAUGHAN as Governor of this Territory is a disappointment to the Radicals and office-[illegible] here, but is satisfactory to the Conservatives, both Gentile and Mormon.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 4.—H. S. CUTTING, President of the Niagara Frontier Police, has issued instructions to Superintendent DOYLE to take legal and proper measures to protect voters in the lawful exercise of their rights as American citizens under the laws of the State of New-York, and to arrest all persons attempting to interfere with their constitutional rights, vested with whatever authority they may claim.

## THE CANVASS.

Mr. H. H. BRYANT, who has been Assessor and member of the School Committee in Leicester, Mass, for several years, has just learned, by a careful survey of the town lines, that he has all the time been a citizen of the adjoining town of Paxton.

Hon. GEORGE F. HOAR, the Republican candidate, has declined to accept the Prohibitionists' nomination for Congress in the Eighth District of Massachusetts, and expresses the hope that the friends of temperance in the State will hereafter see that the best instrumentality for accomplishing the noble reform which they have at heart is that great Republican Party which has accomplished so much for the elevation of humanity wherever degraded, either by oppression or vice.

W. N. NORTON, the colored candidate for Congress in the First District of Virginia, has withdrawn, and W. W. DOUGLASS is now the only Republican candidate in that district.

Senator TRUMBULL, in a speech in Chicago on Tuesday night last, expressed himself in favor of a return to specie payments, and his lack of faith in the ability of the Government to fund its public debt under the law passed at the last session of Congress. He also strongly opposed the redemption of bonds with greenbacks.

The St. Joseph (Mo.) *Herald* still insists that there is in that town a letter written by Gov. MCCLURG, in which he distinctly avows his opposition to enfranchisement.

The Democratic Committee of West Virginia has issued a congratulatory address to the party in that State, and promises that measures shall be adopted looking, at the proper time, to a Constitutional Convention.

The Temperance and Labor Reform nominations for Congress, in Massachusetts, are the following:

| Dist. | Temperance. | Labor Reform. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Robert C. Pitman. | Robert C. Pitman. |
| 2. | Oakes Ames. | Edward Avery. |
| 3. | Henry D. Cushing. | William Gaston. |
| 4. | John T. Sargent. | John T. Sargent. |
| 6. | Nathaniel P. Banks. |  |
| 7. | C. M. Howe. | J. Chellis Kimball. |
| 8. |  | Moses S. Johnson. |

Hon. SAMUEL RODMAN is the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Second District of Rhode Island, Hon. GEORGE H. BROWN having positively refused to accept the nomination.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* remarks that the question of the adjustment of the debt between West Virginia and the old State, passes over to the Democrats as one of the legacies of the late election.

The Sing Sing *Republican* says that the Independent Democrats of the First Assembly District of Westchester County, have nominated PHILIP DATER as their candidate for member of Assembly.

JOSHUA T. HEALD, the Republican candidate for Congress in Delaware, has made a pretty thorough canvass of the State, and the Wilmington *Republican* says that he has everywhere been received in such a cordial manner as to warrant the hope of success.

The Democrats of the Fourth District of Indiana are urging Judge GOODING to contest the seat of Judge JEREMIAH M. WILSON in Congress, on the ground that a recount of the votes in one district shows that he received eleven votes more than appeared from the first count.

The official vote for Congressmen in Maine has just been made known. The total vote was 99,323, of which the Republican candidates receive a plurality of 9,933, there being 348 scattering votes. JOHN LYNCH'S majority in the First District was 1,496; WM. P. FRYE'S, in the second, 2,317; JAMES G. BLAINE'S, in the third, 2,320; JOHN A. PETERS', in the fourth, 2,590, and EUGENE HALE'S, in the fifth, 1,210.

CHARLES SIDERS, having declined a Democratic nomination for the Massachusetts Senate, it is evident that at the next session of that important body, although there will doubtless be much talk, there will certainly be no Siders.

## LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

### NEW-YORK.

Since the opening of the Fourth-avenue horse railway extension through the tunnel at Thirty-fourth-street and thence through Forty-second-street and Madison-avenue, the tunnel itself has been greatly improved. A large number of new openings in the top have been made, and the interior whitened, so that but little difference is perceived, as far as daylight is concerned, while passing through. Stairways for the convenience of passengers are also being constructed; one at Fortieth-street is already completed and in use; that at Thirty-eighth-street will be finished in about ten days, and when this work is performed it is in contemplation to open still another one at Thirty-sixth-street, thus making three tunnel stations for the entire length—one on each alternate street.

The interest excited by the lecture of THOMAS HUGHES, Esq., upon the relation of "Capital and Labor," has induced the Trustees of Cooper Union to invite Mr. A. J. MUNDELLA, M. P., who succeeded Mr. ROEBUCK as member for Sheffield, to deliver a lecture, giving an account of the working of the recent British legislation in reference to strikes, arbitration, popular education and the competitive system in the civil service. Mr. MUNDELLA has accepted the invitation, and the lecture will be delivered in the great hall of the Cooper Institute, on Monday, the 14th inst. The lecture will be free, but as the greatest desire to hear the address exists, especially among the workingmen, for whom, in England, Mr. MUNDELLA has done so much, admission will be by ticket only, of the distribution of which full notice will appear in our advertising columns. There are still vacancies in the free night classes of Science and Art.

A German-American Fair, for the benefit of the wounded, widows and orphans in Germany, will be held on the 9th, 10th and 11th of November, at Cooper's Hall, Jersey City. All who take an interest in the relief of the terrible sufferings, occasioned by the present war in Europe, are requested to patronize this Fair. Gifts of every description will be received, from the 2d till the 5th of November, between 12 and 5 o'clock, at Cooper's Hall. Tickets at twenty-five cents, are to be had of the members of the Committee. The following are the names of the Committee: Mrs. Louis Lienau, (President,) Mrs. Bardua, Miss Kirsten, Mrs. Schefer, Mrs. Zachau, (Secretary,) Mrs. Dürr, (Treasurer,) Mr. Ingwersen, Mr. Zachau, Dr. Kirsten.

The ship *Horatio Harris,* from Manila, arrived at this port yesterday. On Oct. 31, her Captain reports he saw a brig to windward with a signal of distress flying. Took in all sail except the lower main-topsail and foretopmast staysail, and hove to. She proved to be the brig *Antecello,* for Aspinwall, two days out, with a cargo of coal. The Captain wanted the *Harris* to send a boat to him to take himself and crew off. It was blowing very hard and a tremendous sea on, so they dared not get out a boat; but the next day they saved all of the crew with just what they stood in. They were eight in number.

A gas machine exploded yesterday afternoon on the roof of No. 41 Mercer-street, setting fire to the building, which is owned by A. ROUX, and will require $200 for repairs. H. M. GRAVES, hat manufacturer, who occupies the first, fourth, and fifth floors, loses $250 in damage to stock by water, and DAVID LASKEY, in the same business, who occupies the second and third floor, loses $500 from the same cause. JARDINE & GRAEF, paper-box manufacturers, also on the third floor, lose $100. All the losses are fully covered by insurance.

At a meeting of the Board of Police, held yesterday, the following transfers of Sergeants were ordered to be made: ROBERT CASTLE, from Twenty-first Precinct to the Twenty-eighth; FRANK WEITH, from the Twenty-eighth to the Thirtieth; JOHN S. WRIGHT, from the Thirtieth to the Twenty-first; EDMUND S. LOCKWOOD, from the Tenth to the Second; and WM. YOUNG, from the Second to the Tenth.

GEORGE W. BLUNT, Jr., a protégé of Mayor HALL, resigned his position as Assistant District Attorney under Judge GARVIN, yesterday. The place is worth $10,000 a year, being a considerably larger amount than the salaries received by any of the Cabinet officers, or the able and venerable members of the United States Supreme Court. His place has been promised to Hon. ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN, by the "Ring," as previously announced in the TIMES.

Our readers will be pleased to notice, by advertisement in another column, that special Sunday services for young men will be held during the coming Winter, at the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue. Dr. ADAMS will speak at the first of these meetings, on Sunday evening next.

The following were the indications of the thermometer in the shade yesterday, at the hours mentioned, at WILLIAM P. BYRNE'S mineral water Spa, No. 169 Broadway: 6 A. M., 43°; 8 A. M., 45°; 10 A. M., 53°; Noon, 61°; 2 P. M., 63°; 4 P. M., 60°; 6 P. M., 55°; 8 P. M., 54°; 10 P. M., 53°; 12 P. M., 51°.

Some fire-works intended for the amusement of the repeaters, who find their occupation gone, exploded, last evening, at the Tammany Club-rooms, No. 149 Hudson-street, setting fire to the building, which is owned by Mrs. PENDLETON. It will require $500 for repairs, but is fully insured.

At the German Sanitary Fair Dr. JOSEPH WIENER has won the picture, "A Prussian Soldier of the Landwehr Explaining the Needle-gun," by EMIL HUNTER, and donated it to the Art Committee for the approaching sale of pictures.

Commissioner HENRY SMITH yesterday investigated twenty-eight complaints against policemen, very few of which were of any public interest. Patrolman JOSEPH P. BYRNE, of the Eighteenth Precinct, was charged with being very drunk and exceedingly disorderly at the corner of Twenty-second-street and Second-avenue while in uniform. He admitted that he had been drinking, and the case was referred to the Board.

### BROOKLYN.

The services at Polytechnic Hall have been continued beyond the period for which they were originally designed, on account of the increasing interest and attendance. Rev. HUGH SMITH CARPENTER has been unanimously re-engaged to supply the pulpit for the present. The Society, which is composed of members of all the denominations, has not yet assumed an organized form, but will doubtless be induced to take steps in that direction if the present interest continues.

The whisky raid was not resumed yesterday, as was expected. The following are the results of it, as near as can be ascertained: Twenty-three distilleries were entered in which an aggregate of 300 mash tubs were found, containing in all 30,000 gallons of mash, which was, of course, destroyed on the spot, the total value of which is estimated at $6,000.

### NEW-JERSEY.

Coroner BURNS yesterday commenced an inquest on the body of Ex-Alderman CONNOLLY, who died a few days since under somewhat suspicious circumstances. A number of persons were examined, among them Mrs. CONNOLLY and Drs. HADDEN, REEVES and MULCAHY. The physicians testified that death could not have ensued from the chloroform administered by Dr. CALLAHAN, since chloroform would have produced congestion of the brain, whereas the brain was not affected. The stomach was in a much inflamed condition. Other witnesses testified as to the circumstances under which deceased died. The inquest will be continued on Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

President RANDOLPH, of the Morris Canal Company, met in Newark, yesterday, a committee of the Common Council, to interchange views in regard to the sale and purchase of the Morris Canal. The amount of the Company's preferred stock is $1,175,000; common stock, $1,025,000, and their indebtedness, $1,130,000. The preferred stock is claimed to be worth in the market, seventy per cent., and their common stock, twenty-five per cent. The Company own in Jersey City sixty acres of water front, for which they ask $1,500,000. Further than an informal discussion, nothing was done at the meeting, which will be renewed next Friday.

WILLIAM TAYLOR, a young man residing at No. 2 Prospect-street, Jersey City, has been arrested on a charge of embezzlement. TAYLOR is a young man respectably connected and moving in good society. He has been a clerk in the employment of the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Company, having an office at the foot of South Eighth-street, Jersey City. The Company had perfect confidence in him, and large amounts of coal were left in his hands for sale. The embezzlements amount to $50 or $60 per week, and have been carried on for some time. He was held in bail by Justice CHAMBERS to appear before the Grand Jury. When arrested he was visiting a young lady on Bloomfield-street, Hoboken.

The Presbyterian Church at Lyons Farms has been robbed since last Sunday of its carpet, the pulpit Bible and hymn book. The carpet was a new one, and replaced the one stolen six months ago. Fifty dollars reward is offered for the arrest and conviction of the thieves.

The Universalists of Newark propose to build a new church edifice on the corner of Broad and Hill streets. Rev. SUMNER ELLIS, late of Salem, Mass., will probably be invited to become the pastor of the church.

## ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The Secretary of the Navy today received a letter from C. H. Wells, commanding the *Shenandoah,* dated Lisbon, Oct. 12, in which he says the vessel had a disagreeable voyage of thirty-eight days from Boston. She was under sail most of the time, having used steam only on occasions when necessity demanded. The cyclone of the 11th and 12th of September was the severest the commander had ever known during his thirty years sea experience. The *Shenandoah,* he says, proved herself an excellent vessel in every respect.

At their own request, Lieuts. Werninger and Joseph E. Griffith are honorably discharged from the army. The resignations of Lieuts. Eakin and Bayard are accepted by the President. The following-named unassigned officers have been relieved from duty as Superintendents of Indian Affairs: Col. D. Floyd Jones, in Idaho Territory; Major Henry Douglass, in Nevada; Major William Clinton, in New-Mexico; Capt. J. E. Tourtellotte, in Utah Territory.

Allegations of unfitness against a large number of officers, some of whom held high brevet and lineal rank during the war, have been sent to the Board convened under section 11 of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, now in session in this city. In each case their department commanders will direct them to appear without delay before the Board, or forward a waiver if they desire not to appear.

## FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—American Securities opened and closed firm. Stocks opened firm. The course of the market during the day is shown in the following table:

|  | 11¼ A.M. | 1¼ P.M. | 4¼ P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Consols for money | 93¼ | 93⅜@93¼ | 93 |
| Consols for account | 93¾ | 93⅜@93¼ | 93 |
| United States 5-20s, 1862 | 89½ | .... | 89½ |
| United States 5-20s, 1865, old | 88⅜ | .... | 88⅜ |
| United States 5-20s, 1867 | 90⅛ | .... | 90⅛ |
| United States 10-40s | 87¼ | .... | 87¼ |
| Illinois Central R. Shares | 110½ | 111¼ |  |
| Erie Railroad Shares | 19 |  | 19 |
| At. & Gt. W. R. R. Shares | 29¼ |  | 29¼ |

FRANKFORT, Nov. 4.—United States Five-twenty Bonds closed firmer yesterday.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Calcutta LINSEED declining at 59s. 9d. LINSEED-OIL declining at £29 15s.@£29. Spirits PETROLEUM declining at 10d.@11d. ℘ gallon. TALLOW firmer at 42s. 6d. TURPENTINE, 30s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 4—4½ P. M.—COTTON opened active and closed buoyant. Middling Uplands opened at 9⅛d. and closed at 9¼d. Middling Orleans opened at 9¼d.@9½d. and closed at 9½d. The sales of the day were 15,000 bales, including 6,000 for speculation and export. The sales of the week have been 110,000 bales, of which 25,000 were taken for export and 11,000 for speculation; stock on hand is 463,000, of which 64,000 are American. Receipts of the week, 48,000; American, 22,000. BREADSTUFFS firmer; the stock at sea, bound to this port, is estimated at 148,000 bales, of which 80,000 are American. BREADSTUFFS—Flour declining; CORN, 31s. 9d.@32s. ℘ quarter for new; Wheat, 10s. 10d. ℘ cental for California White; the receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 15,000 quarters, of which 7,500 were American. PROVISIONS—Beef easier. PRODUCE—Refined Petroleum, 1s. 5¼d.

## DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N.Y., Nov. 4.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 15,000 bushels; Corn, 32,000 bushels; Oats, 13,000 bushels; Barley, 40,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 98,000 bushels; Corn, 15,000 bushels; Oats, 82,000 bushels. Railroad SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 8,000 bushels; Corn, 4,000 bushels. FREIGHTS BY CANAL—Wheat, 14c.; Corn, 11½c.; Oats, 7¼c. to New-York. FLOUR—Sales 700 bbls. at previous quotations. WHEAT—More inquiry since the receipt of improved Eastern and Western markets; sales 7,500 bushels old No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 05; 7,500 bushels No. 2 do. at $1 12; 15,000 bushels Chicago, by sample, at $1 12; 6,200 bushels Red Winter at $1 20, closing with an upward tendency. CORN scarce; sales, in car-lots, at 75c.; new Toledo sold to the extent of 6,000 bushels, on private terms. OATS scarce and firm; sales 2,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 47c. RYE neglected. BARLEY nominal and dull. PEAS nominally 98c. SEEDS quiet and unchanged. PORK and LARD steady and quiet. HIGHWINES held at 90c.; no buyers.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 14.—COTTON, 15c.@15½c. FLOUR dull; Extra Red Winter, $4 75@$5. WHEAT—No. 2 Spring Chicago, 95c.; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 16@$1 18½. CORN firm at 65c.@70c. OATS dull at 41½c.@45c. BARLEY dull at 90c.@$1 02. WHISKY steady at 85c. TOBACCO easier. HEMP—All the stock in hands of one person, who asks $2 50 for choice Undressed; $3 for do. Dressed. BAGGING lower; sales at 29c.@29½c. PROVISIONS firm and scarce. PORK, $26; Bulk Shoulders, 12c.; Clear Rib, 15¼c.@15½c.; Clear Sides, 16¼c. BACON—Shoulders, 14½c.; Clear Sides, 20c. CATTLE steady at $5@$7 for good to choice. Live HOGS quiet at $6 50@$7. RECEIPTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 37,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 Hogs.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR dull and a shade lower; Extra Spring, $4 12½@$4 50. WHEAT irregular and lower; No. 2 Spring, 96¾c. CORN dull; No. 2 Mixed, 57c. OATS advancing, with a fair demand at 36½c. RYE steady; No. 2, 67c. BARLEY dull at 77c. HIGHWINES firm and steady at 85c., iron-bound. Mess PORK, $21@$24 for new and old. LARD, 11¼c.@13¼c. Live Hogs dull at $5 50@$6 87½. CATTLE dull and unchanged at $2 50@$6. Lake FREIGHTS unchanged. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 105,500 bushels Wheat, 34,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats, 3,500 bushels Rye, 8,000 bushels Barley, 1,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—8,500 bbls. Flour, 131,000 bushels Wheat, 73,000 bushels Corn, 31,000 bushels Oats, 6,500 bushels Barley, 1,400 Hogs.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 4.—EXCHANGE—Sterling, 120½@120¾; New-York Sight, ½ premium. GOLD, 110¾. FLOUR unchanged. CORN—Mixed, 85c.; White, 87½c. OATS, 50c.@53c. BRAN firmer, at $1 10. HAY firmer; Prime, $27 50@$28 50; Choice, $29@$30. PORK—Mess, $26 75@$27. BACON—Shoulders, 15c.; Clear Rib, 20¼c.@21c.; Clear Sides, 21¼c. HAMS, 27c.@28c. LARD—Tierce, 17c.@17½c.; Keg, 18½c.@19c. SUGAR—Fair, 9¼c.@9½c.; Fully Fair, 11¼c.; White, 13¼c. MOLASSES—Prime, 67c.@68c. WHISKY, 90c.@$1. COFFEE—Prime, 17¼c.@17½c.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 4.—TOBACCO—Sales 64 hhds. at $4@$6 for Trash to common Lugs; $6 25@$8 50 for good Lugs; $6 75@$19 50 for low to fine Leaf. BAGGING active. HEMP, $[illegible]. FLAX, $[illegible]. COTTON advancing; sales Middling at 15½c. FLOUR dull; Extra Family, $5 50. GRAIN quiet and unchanged. Mess PORK held at $24; sales 10,000 lbs. New Bulk Sides and Clear Rib, twenty-four days in salt, at 16c.; 10,000 Bulk Shoulders, thirty days in salt, seller December, at 7¾c. BACON—Shoulders at 14½c. LARD—Tierce, 15c. Live HOGS heavy; sales at $5 50@$6 75. WHISKY steady at 86c.@87c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 4.—COTTON very active and excited; accurate quotations cannot be given; Middling, 16½c.; sales, 5,500 bales; net receipts, 4,810; coastwise, 717; total, 5,527; exports, to Great Britain, 1,279; to the Continent, 2,432; to Bremen; coastwise, 385 to Vera Cruz; stock, 74,419; net receipts of the week, 29,905; coastwise, 4,066; total, 33,971; exports, to Great Britain, 16,718; to Cork, 2,583; to the Continent, Bremen, 3,522; coastwise, 3,251; sales of the week, 30,000.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 4.—COTTON, 15½c.@15¾c. for Middling. FLOUR dull and unchanged. CORN firm at 50c.@52c. OATS quiet and unchanged. RYE quiet and unchanged. PROVISIONS—No old in market. LARD—New held at 13c. for steam; 14c. for kettle. Green MEATS nominally 8¼c. for shoulders, 10c. for Clear Rib Sides, 11½c. for Clear Sides. HOGS dull; prices a shade lower; sales at $6@$6 75; receipts, 2,400 head. WHISKY steady at 86c.@87c. GOLD, 110¾. EXCHANGE par. MONEY easy.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 4.—COTTON in good demand and prices have advanced; Middling, 15c.; sales, 2,000 bales; net receipts, 3,795 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,600 bales; coastwise, 3,180 bales; stock, 83,776 bales; net receipts of the week, 24,750 bales; exports to Great Britain, 6,212 bales; coastwise, 7,037 bales; sales of the week, 10,000 bales.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 4.—COTTON firmer and excited; sales at 15c.; receipts, 2,229 bales; exports, 1,861 bales; receipts of the week, 15,081 bales; exports, 15,825 bales; stock, 12,839 bales. FLOUR unchanged. CORN, 65c.@70c. OATS, 47c.@48c. PORK, $27 50. LARD—Kegs, 18c.@[illegible]. MEATS scarce and firm.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 4.—Spirits TURPENTINE firm, and advanced 1c.; sales at 42c. RESIN—Nothing doing. Crude TURPENTINE, 10c.@15c. lower; sales at $1 50@$2 75. TAR strong at $1 65. COTTON firm; Middling, 15½c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 4.—COTTON buoyant and firmer at 15⅛c.@15¼c.; sales, 1,846 bales; receipts, 1,494 bales; sales of the week, 9,360 bales; receipts, 9,000 bales; stock, 5,000 bales.

### Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind yesterday morning at 7 o'clock:

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD FOR FRIDAY, NOV. 4—7 A. M.

| Place of Observation. | Height of barometer. | Change since last report. | Thermometer. | Change last 24 hours. | Direction of wind. | Velocity of wind, miles per hr. | Pressure of wind, lbs. per sq. ft. | Force of wind, reduced to Beaufort scale, (approximately.) | State of the weather. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | N.W. | [illegible] | [illegible] | Fresh breeze. | Clear. |
| Buffalo | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Chicago | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Cincinnati | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Cheyenne | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Cleveland | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Detroit | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Lake City | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Milwaukee | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Nashville | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| New-York | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| New-Orleans | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Omaha | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Oswego | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Pittsburg | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Rochester | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| St. Louis | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Just perceptible. | Fair. |
| St. Paul | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Toledo | 30.14 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Gentle. | Fair. |
| Washington | 30.04 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Very gentle. | Fair. |
| Augusta, Ga. | 30.02 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Very gentle. | Fair. |

[Advertisement.]

The time has come when every right-minded man ought to immediately and energetically turn his most serious attention to procuring a new hat. To do this to the very best advantage, he should go at once to the Hat Emporium of KNOX, at No. 212 Broadway. There he will get the best, most durable and stylish head covering to be found in this great Metropolis.

### Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

| Steamer | Date | From | To |
|---|---|---|---|
| City of Washington | Nov. 5 | New-York | Liverpool |
| England | Nov. 5 | New-York | Liverpool |
| Tripoli | Nov. 5 | New-York | Liverpool |
| Columbia | Nov. 5 | New-York | Glasgow |

### Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-office.

WARNING.

All letters for Europe should be marked "via England."

TODAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *City of Washington,* at 12 M. A supplementary mail for *paid* letters on Pier No. 45 North River, until 1½ P. M.

### Closing of Domestic Mails.

| Route | Closing |
|---|---|
| North, Poughkeepsie Way | 5 A. M.; 2 P. M. |
| North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central | 5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M. |
| North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners | 7 A. M. |
| East, *via* New-Haven | 5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M. |
| East, *via* Newport | 3 P. M. |
| East, New-Haven Way | 5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M. |
| East, Fall River, rail | 6 P. M. |
| South, Through | 5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M. |
| Philadelphia Way | 5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M. |
| West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver | 7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M. |
| West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c. | 5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M. |

### Passengers Sailed.

*In steam-ship Arizona, for California and Aspinwall.*—For Aspinwall—Mrs. Elizabeth S. Long, Jose Casanova and wife, Mrs. Tracy Robinson, Guiseppi Solari, Marcus Mason, John A. Murphy, Manuel Laverde, Capt. D. M. Dow, J. M. Shounard, Rev. Mr. Tullidge, John Wormer, Alberto Weiss, Alex. Kaesser, Frank B. Deshon, P. R. Veusouches, Nathan Crowell, Braulio Yoasa, S. L. Smith, J. S. Guipper, Albert Collins, John D. P. Collins, S. D. Clark, Mrs. Bowditch, Miss Johnson. For California—Dr. Sandford Eastman, H. Lagohom, George T. Coyne, Mrs. T. S. Miller and 2 children; Mrs. A. S. Burnett, Douglas Burnett, Lloyd Minturn, Rowland Minturn, Charles Brown, H. H. Bridgewood, Edward Tebbets, J. P. Leese and wife, A. L. Sprague, James M. Dow, Edw. A. Pettis, Miss Kate Cooper, Jas. P. Holmes, George H. Hall, George H. Mix, Martin Mendia, Gusto Villa, Antonio Menchaca.

### Passengers Arrived.

Nov. 4—*In steam-ship Idaho, from Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. F. Harper, R. W. Rust, L. O. Eston, W. Dugnay, Jule Lycho, J. Tellefair, D. K. Tripp, Robert Horner, H. Harper, L. Brewster, F. Worsdell, E. Moreau, Hugh Murray, J. Brook, J. P. Nixon, S. Heyn, Miss Early, Miss Simpson, Mrs. M. Jameson, Miss McDonald, Miss M. McDougall, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Blossom, Chas. Blossom, Fred. W. Blossom, Benj. Blossom, W. L. Smith, wife, child and nurse, Mr. McKay and lady, Dr. J. Robinson, Mrs. Missell and 3 daughters, R. D. Roberts, wife and 2 children, Miss M. Baldwin, Miss R. N. Duncan, Rev. Jas. H. Knowles and lady, Mr. and Miss Atterbury, Mr. A. Livingston, Mrs. and Miss Bicknell, C. L. Douglass and lady, Mr. A. W. Smith, Mr. D. F. Tieman.

*In steam-ship James Adger, from Charleston.*—Mr. Hogaden, Miss E. Flynn, D. L. Benson, wife and child, Miss Benson, G. W. Quintard, Mr. Clyde, Mrs. Ottolingui and maid, J. P. Collins, E. L. Hall, Mme. Kluging, O. W. Adams, T. G. Budd, Mr. Philippi, James Broughton, G. H. Gifford, D. F. Clark, O. C. Bennett, Mr. Varush, Capt. McNelty.

### NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat,* should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises......6:35 | Sun sets......4:52 | Moon sets...3:50
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook...5:25 | Gov. Island.6:14 | Hell Gate....7:36

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Nov. 4.

### Cleared.

Steam-ships Arizona, Maury, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia; E. N. Fairchild, Traut, Philadelphia; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia.

Ship Chancellor, Patten, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Bark Yumuri, Johnson, Sagua la Grande.

Brigs George Davis, (Br.,) Lanfier, Demerara, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Virginia, Johnston, St. Pierre, Martinique, Reynal & Co.; Iris, Simmons, Point au Petre, H. A. Vatable & Sons.

Schrs. Speculator, (Br.,) Cassidy, Porto Bello, Miller & Houghton; Nettie, Willis, Sierra Leone, Wiebel & Bleidim; M. B. Bramhall, Stout, Savannah, Ga., Evans, Ball & Co.; Wayzelis, Penny, Port Royal, S. C., Evans, Ball & Co.; Menawa, Dissosway, Mobile, J. D. Hurlbut & Co.

### Arrived.

Steam-ship City of Washington, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool Oct. 20 and Queenstown 21st, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Oct. 22, lat. 51 10, lon. 13 19, passed ship Peter Maxwell, bound E.; Nov. 2, lat. 40 52, lon. 64 55, passed ship Zuni, (Br.,) bound W. The C. of W. passed Sandy Hook at 2 o'clock this A. M., but was not reported on account of the derangement of the telegraph wires.

Steam-ship Idaho, (Br.,) Price, Liverpool Oct. 19 and Queenstown 20th, with mdse. and 631 passengers to Williams & Guion. Oct. 30, 1 P. M., lat. 46 06, lon. 49 40, signalized steam-ship Cuba, bound for Liverpool; same day, 6 P. M., lat. 46 30, lon. 50 51, passed steam-ship Manhattan, hence for Liverpool; Nov. 2, at noon, lat. 42, lon. 63, was in co. with a Glasgow steamer bound W.; Nov. 3, 2 P. M., lat. 40 35, lon. 69, signalized steam-ship Minnesota, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Glaucus, Walden, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. P. Clyde.

Steam-ship William P. Clyde, Sherwood, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Steam-ship Hercules, Dowdy, Charleston 72 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Ship Horatio Harris, (of Boston,) Lovett, Manila June 2, with mdse. to Peabody, Willis & Co. Had light, baffling winds all through the eastern passage; passed Anjier July 12 in co. with ship [illegible], for Boston; passed Cape of Good Hope Aug. 28, and crossed the equator Sept. 28. Oct. 7, lat. 13, lon. 35, had a hurricane from S. E. to N. W., during which blew away fore and mizzen topgallant sails, and split main topgallant sail; blew away the lower fore topsail, split the upper fore and mizzen topsails, jib and topgallant staysail; 31st, 11 A. M., blowing very heavy, saw a brig to windward with a signal of distress flying; took in all sail except the lower maintopsail and foretopmast staysail; hove to for her to come down to us; she proved to be the brig Antecello, (Br.,) hence for Aspinwall, 2 days out, with a cargo of coal; the Captain wanted us to send a boat to him to take himself and crew off; it blowing very hard, and a tremendous sea on, did not dare to get a boat out, hoping it would moderate soon; Nov. 1 begins with a fearful gale and a tremendous sea on; lay by the brig waiting for a chance to take the crew off; at 1½ P. M., moderating a little, set lower fore and mizzen topsails; at 4 P. M., while getting ready to put the boat out the brig swung off before the wind; before we could get out of her way she got foul of our starboard quarter, chafing side some, and carried away fairfall, but doing no other damage; called for volunteers to go into the boat, when all responded to the call of the second officer in charge of the boat; saved all of the crew with just what they stood in; with great risk got the crew on board, eight in number, and before we could get the boat in a heavy sea smashed her alongside the ship, the boat's crew escaping by tackles and spars; the Captain reported 6 feet of water in the hold and gaining on them; pumps choked and cargo shifted.

Ship Gray Eagle, (of Baltimore,) Coffin, Noank, Conn., 2 ds., in ballast to J. L. Phipps & Co. Will load for Rio Janeiro.

Bark Harriet, Hoyer, Liverpool Sept. 15, with mdse. to Chas. Luling & Co. Came the northern passage, and had heavy westerly gales and high seas the entire passage; has been 17 ds. to the westward of the Banks, with heavy westerly gales; Oct. 13, lat. 39 39, lon. 30 08, exchanged signals with an English bark from Bristol for New-York; 30th, took a pilot from pilot-boat A. Leggett, No. 4, about 250 miles E. of Sandy Hook, who reported being out 21 ds., not being able to get to the westward on account of continual heavy westerly gales.

Brig Barracouta, (of St. John, N. B.,) Kinny, Cow Bay 13 ds., with 510 tons coal to C. S. Swain—vessel to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. Senator Grimes, Philbrook, Calais, with lumber to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Rio, Norton, Shulee, N. S., 30 ds., with spiling to Snow & Richardson—vessel to master.

Schr. Clara Montgomery, Borden, Charleston 10 ds., with cotton, &c., to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Lookout, Howes, Glace Bay 15 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer—vessel to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Elizabeth De Hart, Low, Bangor, with lumber to Geo. E. Holyoke & Co.

Schr. Willard P. Philips, Hawkins, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Hudson, Champlin, Rondout, for New-London.

Schr. Sea Flower, Chase, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Henry May, Rackett, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. White Foam, Milliken, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. A. M. Acken, Jones, Elizabethport, for Norwalk.

Schr. P. M. Wheaton, Barrett, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. F. C. Smith, Van Arsdall, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Ann Eliza, Caswell, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. J. H. Youmans, Keen, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Evergreen, Bunce, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Ontario, Barber, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Mary Merahon, Brightman, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Ben. Strong, Brown, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Lady Adams, Sullivan, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Deep River, Scott, Elizabethport, for Greenwich.

Schr. A. J. Dyer, Bagley, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Albert Treat, Sawyer, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Louisa Crockett, Matthews, Providence, for Baltimore.

Schr. The Chief, Chase, Nantucket, with fish to J. Comstock.

Schr. Alice Oakes, Marshall, Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. John Burden, Haskell, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Eliza Williams, Tinker, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Alice May, Daniels, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. S. C. Loud, White, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. S. L. Stevens, Studley, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Black Diamond, Jones, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Ira Hudson, Greeley, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Paul Thompson, Small, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. E. B. Evermann, Wasson, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. A. Trudell, Hess, Pawtucket, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Amos Falkenburg, Tirrell, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. James M. Bayliss, Arnold, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Alida, Knowles, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Eclipse, Sammis, New-Haven.

Schr. E. Lozier, Adams, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Mary, Matthews, Bridgeport.

Schr. Eva H. Lewis, Smith, Bridgeport.

Schr. Geo. Stancliff, Russell, Portland, Conn.

Schr. E. Flower, Russell, Portland, Conn.

Schr. L. D. Wing, Hill, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Addie M. Cutler, Smith, Providence.

Schr. J. L. Maloy, Horton, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. D. Simpson, Peterson, Millstone Point.

WIND—Sundown, light, W., clear.

### Below.

Bark N. K. Clements, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Kelly, from Antwerp Sept. 15, with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken. By pilot-boat Hope, No. 1.

### By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 4.—Arr. steamers McClellan, from Baltimore; Aries, from Philadelphia; ship Andrew Jackson, from Calcutta; brig Golconda, from Palermo.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 4.—Arr. steam-ships Charleston, from New-York, and Maryland, from Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 4.—Arr. ship Golconda, from Baltimore. She will receive about 300 additional emigrants from Norfolk and sail for Liberia.

HOLMES' HOLE, Nov. 3.—Arr. brig Leona, (Br.,) Dorchester, N. B., New-York; schrs. Maria Roxana, Philadelphia, Boston; F. A. Pike, Hoboken, do.; Adaline, Elizabethport, Portland; Edwin Reed, Dresden, New-York; Jane L. Newton, Richmond, Me., do.; Alcora, Machias, do.; R. A. Ford, (Br.,) St. John, N. B., do.; Lettie Wells, Boston, Baltimore; Fleetwood, Belfast, Baltimore; Jacob Kienzle, Lynn, Philadelphia; C. G. Cranmer, Boston, do.; Grecian, Lincolnville, New-Bedford; Redington, Rockland, Richmond, Va.; Teresa D. Baker, Provincetown, Tangier.

Sld. brig Matilda, schrs. John D. Griffin, William R. Genn, Hyena, R. J. Mercer, Nathan Clifford, Caroline Young and Grecian.

HONOLULU, Oct. 4, via SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3.—The repairs to the ship John Bryant were nearly completed. The English gun-boat Ring Dove was in port.

Arr. Oct. 1, Sterling, New-York; 2d, R. C. Wylie, Bremen; Frank B. Fay, Valparaiso.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3.—Arr. Harriet Erving, Honolulu; Dunfillan, New-Castle, N. S. W.

Sld. Constitution, Sydney.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 4.—Arr. steam-ships Oriental, from Boston; Cleopatra, from New-York, and North Point, from Baltimore; ships Francis B. Cutting, from Barcelona, and Merom, from Bath, and bark Emma Ives, from Pictou, N. S.

Cld. ships Constitution and Richard Third, for Liverpool, and Moses Day, for New-York.

### Marine Disaster.

LEWES, Del., Nov. 4.—The barkentine White Cloud, from Philadelphia for Salem, went on the Breakwater last night, and is a total loss. The crew are now stripping her of her rigging.

### Whalers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3.—Arr. whale-ship Menshikoff, from the Far Islands, with 800 bbls. of oil, 17,000 pounds of bone and 3,000 pounds of ivory. She reports that the ship Hibernia, with 200 bbls. of oil, and Elmira, with 400 do., were stove by ice in the middle of August, and both are a total loss. All hands were saved. The following whalers were spoken to Sept. 24: Florida, with 18 whales; Massachusetts, with 6 do.; Arctic, with 8 do.; Comet, with 6 do.; John Howland, with 14 do.; Thomas Dickinson, with 7 do.; Onward, with 5 do.; California, with 12 do.; E. Swift, with 10 do.; Helen Trow, with 10 do.; Aurora, with 9 do.; Concordia, with 7 do.; Josephine, with 21 do.; Kopola, with 6 do.

### Spoken.

Aug. 16, lat. 33 04 S., lon. 29 21 E., ship City of Bangor, from Rangoon, for Cork, 84 ds. out.

Oct. 3, lat. 9 50, lon. 33 48, brig Harbor Grace, from Pernambuco, for Cape Breton.

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GRAND THROUGH ROUTE
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ISSUED BY THE
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The work on the Road has progressed steadily during the Summer and Fall. More than three-quarters of the line is finished; trains are running regularly between New-Haven and Middletown, and it is believed the whole will be open for through business during the coming Spring.

*The earnings on the section now in operation prove the capacity of the Road to pay largely over and above its interest liability.*

THE NECESSARY FUNDS TO COMPLETE THE UNFINISHED WORK ARE SECURED, WHICH INSURES THE EARLY OPENING OF THE LINE, AND MAKES THE INVESTMENT AS DESIRABLE AS ON A ROAD ALREADY IN OPERATION.

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The road passes through six flourishing and growing cities, and numerous towns, which contain in the aggregate nearly 200,000 people, and within twenty miles of the track there is a population of over 600,000.

THE BONDS ARE CONVERTIBLE into Stock at par, which is a valuable option, as MANY OF THE WESTERN ROADS, LESS FAVORABLY LOCATED, ARE AT A HIGH PREMIUM.

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